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JAPAN'S VIEW OF PROSPECTS IN THE SHANTUNG AFFAIR

China Not Expected to Raise Issue at Geneva Conference, Which, Cannot, It Is Said, Modify the Treaty Terms

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. LONDON, England (Friday)—Japan will be represented at the coming Assembly of the League of Nations in November at Geneva by three of her most experienced diplomats, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor is informed by the Japanese Embassy here. The delegation will comprise Baron Gonsuke Hayashi, who but recently presented his credentials to the Court of St. James; Baron Ishii, Japanese Ambassador in Paris, and Baron Megata, who was Japan's financial expert in America during the war. Baron Hayashi will leave London for Switzerland on November 7 or 8.

It is also learned that, in Japanese opinion, there is not much prospect of the Shantung issue being raised by the Chinese delegation at the Assembly, for, it was pointed out, the Assembly has no power to alter the terms of the Treaty of Versailles as regards that Province. Meanwhile Japanese expectation is that the Chinese Government will sooner or later go back on the refusal to negotiate direct with the Japanese Government on the Shantung question.

Chinese Perplexity Alleged

Reliance is placed upon alleged indications that the Chinese Government is only waiting in perplexity till it sees a way out of the difficulty, and it would, according to the Japanese view, lose no time in coming to discussions with Japan if it could find a way to pacify public opinion in China.

Another phase of Japanese foreign relations will be in evidence at the Assembly of the League, even if no mention is to be made of Shantung, for Great Britain and Japan have jointly informed the League that in future renewals of the Anglo-Japanese agreement, due regard is to be paid to the terms of the Covenant, with which the agreement is not at present in full harmony.

Reports have been current that Japanese troops have been sent into Manchuria in greater numbers recently in order to cope with the disturbing elements in the Chien-tao district. It is stated that these troops were a portion of the force which has recently left Vladivostok en route for Japan. In order to make a demonstration in the affected area, they were diverted and marched through the Chien-tao district.

Japanese Arms Used

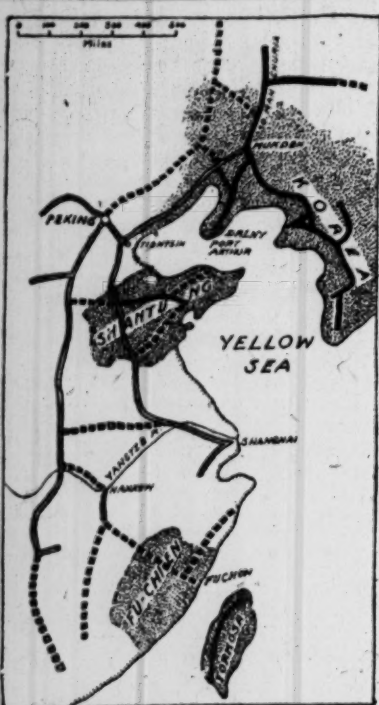
Regarding the Chinese report that many of the bandits responsible for the disturbances were found in possession of arms of Japanese origin, it is admitted that such may be the case, for Japan has supplied arms, not only to the Chinese Government, for its regular army, but to the former Russian Government for use in Siberia, and it is contended that the marauding bands could easily become possessed of them by purchase or by robbery. Moreover, there has undoubtedly been illicit trading between Japanese individuals and Chinese and Russian traders, which has gone on despite the vigilance of Japanese officials.

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Shantung province indicates territory in China which is now under Japanese control. Map shows the strategic importance of the Chinese lines of communication.

CENTRAL AMERICA TO DISCUSS UNION

Meeting to Be Held Next Month in Guatemala City Hall to Be Attended by Delegates From Five Republics Concerned

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office. NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana.—The first really important meeting on the subject of the Central American Union will be held in Guatemala City in November, and will be attended by delegates from all five Central American republics, as well as by representatives of all the larger cities and towns of every one of these countries, according to Benton R. McMillin, of Tennessee, minister of the United States to Guatemala, who was in New Orleans recently, on his way to his home for a vacation.

"There has been much talk of this Central American Union for some years," said Mr. McMillin, "but it is only just beginning to crystallize into tangible action, and this time the representatives of the different republics seem to be in earnest about it. They will meet in Guatemala City in November, delegates having been named from Nicaragua, Guatemala, Honduras, San Salvador and Costa Rica, as well as from all the larger cities and towns of those countries. After this meeting another will be held to adopt the project proposed and selected at the November conference. Therefore, the whole thing will have to be submitted to the electorate of the countries, so that, even should the November meeting agree on a plan for the union, it will be some two years before it can be put into effect."

"The fact that there is sufficient interest in the matter to bring several hundred delegates together in the first convention is significant, the more especially as it was believed that the overthrow of the Carranza Government in Mexico had delayed this proposed Central American Union for several years. Most of the Central American countries are in favor of the League of Nations, and they seem to believe that they will have a sort of miniature league of their own if they succeed in forming this union."

MR. WILSON AVERS TRUST IN MR. COX

President in Letter Expresses Admiration for Candidate's Course in Campaign and Signs Himself as a Loyal Supporter

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office. WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—President Wilson addressed a letter yesterday to Gov. James H. Cox, the Democratic presidential candidate, in which the President avers his admiration for the manner in which the Ohio Governor had conducted his campaign. The President expressed entire confidence that under the leadership of Governor Cox the Democratic Party would "carry the policy of the national government forward along the path of liberal legislation and humane reform."

The President's letter was addressed to Governor Cox in the closing days of the campaign as the leader of the Democratic Party. While the President did not refer to Governor Cox's views on the League of Nations, he declared that the course pursued by the Democratic candidate had been characterized by truth and fearlessness, which Mr. Wilson believes will secure for the Ohio Governor "the emphatic endorsement of the voters of the country." The President himself will cast his vote for Governor Cox in New Jersey next Tuesday.

Text of President's Letter

Following is the text of the President's letter:

"My dear Governor Cox:
"As the campaign approaches its climax, I want to give myself the pleasure of writing to say with what admiration I have followed your course throughout the campaign. You have spoken truly and fearlessly about the great issues at stake and I believe that you will receive the emphatic endorsement of the voters of the country. As one of your fellow citizens I want to express my entire confidence in you and my confident hope that under your leadership we may carry the policy of the national government forward along the path of liberal legislation and humane reform, until the whole world again sees an illustration of the wholesome strength of democracy and the happy fruit of what the founders of the Republic purposed when they set this great government up."

"Allow me to sign myself,
"Your gratified and loyal supporter,
(Signed) "WOODROW WILSON."

Effort to Unify Forces Seen

The President's letter was interpreted here as a final effort on his part to unify all his own adherents behind Governor Cox for the election next Tuesday. It was intended to set at rest rumors that the Ohio Governor and the White House are not entirely at one on the League of Nations. Some of the Wilson lieutenants anticipated that a rift might be caused in the last days of the campaign through Governor Cox's declaration that he would be willing even to sit down with the United States Senate to consider what could be done to secure harmony on Article X, the "heart of the Covenant," on which the President has always refused to yield an inch and which he defended as vigorously as ever to a group of independents and Republicans in the Senate at the White House last Wednesday.

It is known here that the President fully expects Governor Cox to carry the country on the League issue. In this respect it is safe to state that Mr. Wilson is much more optimistic than most Democratic chieftains, including the heads of the government departments, who are not making any forecasts as to the outcome of Tuesday's "solemn referendum." Persons close to the President are said to be anxious as to what the effect on him will be in case the battle goes against the Democratic Party. From the beginning of his fight for the League of Nations the President never wavered in his belief that the people were with him and if given a chance to assert their opinion at the polls would vindicate his international program.

Confident of Ultimate Participation

Whether or not his party is successful at the polls and the President's League stand vindicated, those close to Mr. Wilson know that the defeat of the party would not undermine his faith that the United States must ultimately enter the League and his belief that temporary defeat would only delay American participation. Curiously enough, this is also the belief of many outstanding personalities who are supporting the candidacy of Senator Warren G. Harding.

On his return from a tour of six states yesterday, Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, discussed the situation as it bears on League sentiment. The Secretary of War admitted that there was a great variety of opinion as to the best means of securing American entry into the League, but on the question of American participation the Secretary declared that the masses of the people undoubtedly favored the League as a guarantee of world peace.

"There is a large difference of opinion as to the course to be pursued; as

to whether the country should follow the course advocated by us—the Democratic Party—or follow such a policy as Mr. Root advocates. But there can't be a question as to the desire of the people for American participation," Secretary Baker said.

Theodore Roosevelt and the League Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office. NEW YORK, New York.—All the so-called Lodge reservations were arranged in a conference between Senator Henry Cabot Lodge and Theodore Roosevelt and approved by the latter, according to Mrs. Corinne Roosevelt Robinson, a sister of the former President. She says also that at the time of the conference her brother said that he believed the League of Nations would be a war breeder rather than a war healer.

UKRAINIAN TROOPS CONTINUE ADVANCE

Bolshewiki Declared to Be in Difficult Position Through Occupation of Important Railway Points by Ukrainians

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. LONDON, England (Friday)—The National Ukrainian troops continue their advance in the direction of Kiev, and have now occupied the important railway junction of Kaziatin, so the representative of The Christian Science Monitor was informed at the Ukrainian legation in London. This advance severs all direct communication between Jitomir and Odessa by railway. The Polish troops still hold Korosten, another important junction on the same railway, further north. The effect of this double stroke is to render the Bolshevik situation at Kiev and Odessa increasingly critical.

It is stated that the advance of the Ukrainian troops has commenced along the railway between Proskurov and Odessa, with the latter seaport as the objective. The town and junction of Vapniarka, on the latter railway, nearly half way from Proskurov toward Odessa, has been occupied by the National Army, acting under the direction of General Pavlenko. General Machno, notwithstanding reports to the contrary, is still actively operating against the Bolshevik forces to the southeast of Kiev. General Machno, it was stated, has declared his policy in favor of the Nationalist, or Petlura Ukrainian Government, but this does not prevent him uniting his military policy with that of General Wrangel. In fact, it was stated that events seem to be shaping toward all three parties sinking their political differences and uniting under one military policy to rid the Ukraine of Soviet rule.

Considerable advance has been made, it is stated, toward recognition of Ukrainian independence by Great Britain, while a request made by the Ukrainian Government to the Secretariat of the League of Nations on April 13 last was replied to by Sir Eric Drummond, Secretary General of the League, on August 25, stating that the Ukrainian claim to independence would be considered by the League at its next meeting on November 15 at Geneva. Sir Eric's note also asks the Ukrainian Government to submit to the League a report of all communications by which other governments have recognized the independence of the Ukrainians, also all announcements by which the people of the Ukraine have asserted their independence.

This note from Sir Eric Drummond has given great satisfaction, and affords considerable encouragement to the Ukrainian authorities in their hope for ultimate recognition by the Great Powers. Finland, Poland, Latvia, the Soviet Government of Russia, and the Government of Rumania have already recognized Ukrainian independence—Soviet recognition applying, of course, to the government under Soviet rule.

Ukrainian Negotiations

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. WARSAW, Poland (Friday)—The news concerning the armistice proposals addressed to the Ukrainian Army by the Bolsheviks is confirmed. Negotiations for an armistice are proposed by the high command of the Ukrainian Army. The pourparlers are being continued.

Prince Sapieha, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has been informed officially by the Moscow Government that the preliminary peace treaty was ratified by the Central Executive Committee of the Soviets. Exchange of ratification will take place at Libau on November 2.

The "Rebottin" of Warsaw has published the text of an agreement signed at Spa on June 10 by the former Prime Minister, Ladislas Grabski. In this agreement Poland undertook certain obligations toward the Allies on condition that the Allies would arrange an armistice with the Soviets. The press unanimously declares that the engagements contracted by the then Prime Minister, Mr. Grabski, at Spa, have lost their validity in view of the fact that the Allies' intervention with Russia in order to secure this armistice remained ineffective.

GENERAL HOLDING MOVEMENT URGED

Farm Organization Leaders Propose That Growers of Wheat and Cotton Join in Marketing Plan to Regulate Prices

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office. WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Declaring that they had failed to get satisfaction from the government—meaning that they had failed to persuade officials to extend credits and open foreign markets—representatives of leading farm organizations of the country left Washington yesterday, at the close of a two-day conference, to urge upon the growers of wheat and cotton a general holding movement.

"The time has now come for action," said Charles S. Barrett, president of the National Farmers Union. "Since government has failed us, we now ask that government officials stop taking price decline and give us a chance to help ourselves."

Wheat and Cotton Situation

"I have positive information that the world's wheat situation is such that a very slight holding movement among American farmers will lift the price of wheat. I know that the world cannot go much longer without southern cotton. The 1920 crop is not a large crop. The spindles must have our cotton in a short time. Within a few months they will be coming to us for cotton. It is now a question as to whether the speculator or the farmer will carry this cotton. The farmer cannot afford to do otherwise this year. The present price is so far under the cost of production that it would bankrupt most southern farmers and merchant communities to sell the crop now. Those who have loaned money on cotton production can and must allow the farmer time extension. The National Farmers Union advises every cotton grower to hold back his cotton for cost of production." This is alleged to be about 40 cents, and cotton is now selling at half that.

Burden Put Upon Farmers

The report of the "next step" committee was in part as follows: "A great crisis exists in agriculture today which vitally affects both farmers and the great mass of city toilers dependent on farmers for their food and clothing."

"Under the governmental urge to feed the hunger-stricken people of the world, our farmers, at enormous sacrifices of both money and labor, endeavor to produce adequate crops this year. Despite this fact, the farmers have been forced to bear the brunt of a deflation policy instituted by the government, a policy which is the basis of the farmers' present financial troubles."

"As a result of this deflation policy and the absence of the customary foreign markets, farmers today find themselves without a remunerative market for their products and in some instances without market at any price."

Therefore, the agricultural representatives, meeting in joint session in Washington, October 28 and 29, 1920, do hereby recommend as follows:

"That all farmers at once join the existing marketing organizations in their respective communities, or should there be none, at once form such organizations as best suit the needs of their localities."

"That all farm commodities be marketed cooperatively in an orderly manner, i. e., throughout the 12-months period from one harvest until the next as the demand requires, known as the consumption year, plus a normal safety carry-over."

"That the government take the lead in reopening foreign markets and in developing new ones, and where necessary to finance the same."

"That the war finance corporation be immediately reestablished."

"That a standing committee be appointed to consider and formulate financial policies including:

"1. Recommendations to Congress to give the Federal Reserve Board power to classify loans and to give the Federal Farm Loan Board the authority to issue and sell in the open market short time securities based on warehouse receipts issued under the federal warehouse act and to issue and sell short time securities based on a proper pledge of farm inventories in which it is necessary that the title remain with the producer until his marketing processes be completed, as in the case of the owner of hay, corn, and cattle who must produce meat and dairy products for public use. All of these securities to qualify for federal reserve investment or discounts."

"2. Request that Congress make an investigation of the subject of money and high interest rates."

"3. Consider the advisability of inaugurating a great national agricultural bank, financed by the cooperatives of the nation, and with a directorate chosen from all the great farm organizations of the nation."

"That a standing committee also be chosen to be known as 'The Public Relations Committee,' on which shall be included representatives of the Consumers League and the working people."

FIUME'S FINANCIAL CONDITION SERIOUS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. ROME, Italy (Friday)—Capt. Gabriel d'Annunzio officially announced that he would commence the sale on Thursday of the Swiss merchandise captured on board the steamer Cogne. His communication adds that the sale is determined by the necessities of financial condition of Fiume, due to the blockade and the refusal of the Italian Government to sanction a loan.

NEW ALLIANCE IN EUROPE INDICATED

Understanding Between Hungary, Rumania, Poland and Finland, If Confirmed, Will Be Serious Blow to the "Petite Entente"

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris. PARIS, France (Friday)—Persistent reports of a new European alliance between Hungary, Rumania, Poland and Finland cannot be disregarded. Although the representative of The Christian Science Monitor cannot absolutely confirm the accuracy of the information, it is believed that there exists an understanding between these four countries. The presence of Rumania in this combination is perhaps surprising, since she forms part also of what is known as the "Petite Entente" of Rumania, Tzeco-Slovakia and Jugoslovakia.

The Petite Entente was formed to prevent any aggression on the part of Hungary. In so far as France supported Hungary for political and commercial reasons and thus necessarily encouraged her ideas of expansion, the formation of the Petite Entente was considered to be directed in some sense even against France. Certainly France made great efforts to bring about the rapprochement of Rumania and Hungary.

Such rapprochement, while not altogether incompatible with the existence of the Petite Entente, undoubtedly weakens it. Even a partial detachment of Rumania from the group, and her alliance with Hungary, means, broadly speaking, the collapse of the Petite Entente.

Still the news of the quadruple alliance deserves serious attention. Two facts are closely connected with it. One is the announcement that the entente, through the good offices of France, has permitted a fresh delay to Hungary for ratification of the Trianon Treaty, which Hungary hopes to have revised. The other is the absolute transference of Bessarabia to Rumanian sovereignty.

It is suggested that Take Jonescu, the Rumanian Foreign Minister, has, in return for this consummation of Rumanian wishes, made certain promises to President Millerand and George Leygues, the Premier. Mr. Jonescu's journey to Warsaw is alleged to be connected with the plan of a quadruple alliance.

The point of the new combination is that it is hostile to Bolshevik Russia. The attitude of Finland, Poland, and Hungary has long been known, but Rumania, like the rest of the Petite Entente, has been opposed to any action against Soviet Russia. Bessarabia, however, supplies a possible cause of quarrel with Russia. It is considered likely in political circles that a new move against Russia will be made next spring by the four nations, and that General Wrangel, in the meantime, will endeavor to hold the Russian armies in check.

LEAGUE OFFICIALS ARRIVE AT GENEVA

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. GENEVA, Switzerland (Friday)—Some 160 members of the personnel of the League of Nations, including Lady Drummond and Sir Herbert Ames, chief of the financial section, arrived here on Thursday morning by special train and were met at the station by Mr. Mussard and Mr. Dussan, secretary and vice-president of the State Council, and by representatives of other public bodies. They were entertained and speeches of welcome were made, Mr. Mussard expressing his pleasure at Geneva being chosen as the meeting place of the League.

Sir Herbert Ames replied on behalf of the League, in the absence of Sir Eric Drummond, who, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor learned, was detained at Brussels by the meeting of the Council. It is expected that all services will be installed at headquarters by Monday next, when work will be commenced.

PREMIER'S APPEAL FOR A NEW PARTY

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. BLOEMFONTEIN, Orange Free State (Friday)—General Smuts, the Prime Minister, made a notable appeal here for a new party in order to guarantee national economic progress along the path of peaceful development. He said: "We aim at striving for peace among the South African population, of every race and color, external peace, and cooperation in the British Commonwealth and League of Nations for great human ends."

Continuing, he denounced the republican ideals.

MEXICAN RÉGIME TO BE RECOGNIZED BY UNITED STATES

Statements by Secretary of State and Envoy Forecast Understanding—Mexico, Will Fulfill International Obligations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office. WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The new Mexican régime is about to be recognized by the United States Government. Official announcement to this effect was made by the State Department yesterday when Bainbridge Colby, Secretary of State, made public correspondence between himself and Roberto V. Pesqueira, the confidential agent of the Government of Mexico, in which the preliminaries of recognition were discussed on a basis that promises a solution of the Mexican-American question and the establishment of a firm friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

So confident is the Secretary of State that a solution is in sight that he forecast "that the Mexican question will soon cease to be a question at all, inasmuch as it is to be answered; not only as it concerns the United States, but indeed the whole world as well."

Secretary Colby's announcement was made simultaneously with the publication of a letter to him from Mr. Pesqueira, who came here with full powers to speak, not only for the de la Huerta Government, but also for Gen. Alvaro Obregon, who will succeed to the presidency of Mexico on December 1. The Mexican envoy in his communication to Secretary Colby stated categorically that the Mexican Government, backed by the people, was determined to observe all international practices and fulfill their obligations and that charges to the contrary were a "slander" on the government and the people.

Basis of Appeal

The request for recognition of Mexico, Mr. Pesqueira stated, was "not a mere political maneuver but the honest expression of an honorable friendship." His representation for recognition the Mexican confidential agent based on the following propositions:

1. Mexico is pacified, with the result that it is with a new republic that the world has to deal. It is pointed out that not one rebel remains in arms against the federal government and that the entire population is thinking in terms of law and order and reconstruction.

2. The de la Huerta Government and General Obregon are pledged to maintain all of Mexico's obligations, and the general pledge is fortified with a declaration that no laws will be interpreted as "retroactive or confiscatory" in character. Article 27 of the Mexican federal Constitution, Mr. Pesqueira asserted, "is not and must not be interpreted as retroactive or violative of valid property rights."

3. In order to hasten settlement of claims against Mexico by American citizens for property losses during the revolution, it is proposed that a joint arbitration commission be set up to adjudicate finally on all claims which cannot be settled through direct appeal to the Mexican Government.

4. Mexico proposes the extension of existing machinery of arbitration between the two countries, which, it is proposed, can be done through the enlargement of the provisions of Article 21 of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo.

Solemn Pledge by Mexico
"When the Mexican Government declares that it is willing and ready to assume full responsibility for all of its international obligations, it is a solemn pledge that will be kept to the letter," Mr. Pesqueira declared.

Secretary Colby's letter indicated that he saw the end of the Mexican tangle and also expressed satisfaction that the establishment of relations with the United States would mean Mexican cooperation in world affairs.

"I am happy to believe," declared the Secretary, "that the last cloud upon the ancient friendship of the two peoples is soon to disappear."

The declaration of Mr. Pesqueira the Secretary characterized as "very significant and a very gratifying and reassuring statement of the attitude and purposes of the new Government of Mexico."

Preliminary to the recognition of the Mexican Government, there will be an exchange of protocols between the Secretary of State and Mr. Pesqueira. "The intermediate negotiations will proceed on the part of the United States with a proper regard for and observance of safeguards but in a manner not destructive of the good feeling that now subsists."

Discussions Become Formal
The informal discussions that have been in progress now become formal, with full recognition of the Mexican Government as the de jure authority in Mexico in view, but the date of the exchange of protocols is problematical, depending more upon the course to be pursued in the negotiations by Mexico than by the United States. There is no necessity for a delay until after the assumption of the presidency by General Obregon, President-Elect, in December.

News of Secretary Colby's statement caused intense gratification at the Mexican Embassy. Mr. Pesqueira is in New York, but Embassy officials sought immediately to communicate to him over the telephone the inter-

ligence that Secretary Colby had made public a statement in which there was a virtual forecast of early recognition of the Mexican Government.

The fact that Mr. Colby's statement was anticipated by statements circulated early on Wednesday in New York and elsewhere was attributed by State Department officials to a leak, the source of which is unknown.

Text of Letter

Following is Mr. Pesqueira's letter to Secretary Colby:

"While the informal and frank conversations I have had with Mr. Norman Davis, the Undersecretary of State, have resulted in a cordial and thorough understanding, I beg the liberty of putting upon paper the exact position and the definite desires of my government.

"As you know, and as the United States must see, it is a new Mexico that faces the world in pride and confidence. From border to border there is peace. Not a single rebel remains in arms against the federal government, and a whole nation thinks in terms of law and order and reconstruction. On September 5 our citizens cast their votes in due accord with democratic procedure, and Alvaro Obregón, the great soldier-statesman chosen to be President, is supported not only by a coalition of parties, but by a union of faith and patriotism.

"What you may not know, however, is the new spirit that animates my country. It is not only the case that our men and women have come to a deep and lasting appreciation of what Mexico owes to the idealism of President Wilson, so nobly and patiently exhibited in the unhappy years during which our oppressed millions fought against the injustices that weighed them down for centuries. It is equally true that they have thrilled to the world vision of the President—his tremendous ideal of universal fraternity.

"Mexico today is not merely planning a future of happiness and justice for all within her borders. Out of our new strength we are willing and eager to play our proper part in the creation of a new and better order that will lift ancient burdens from the back of humanity.

Friendship Fast Forming

"A first task, of course, is firm and enduring friendship between Mexico and the United States. Not only are we neighbors, but every other consideration points to the wisdom of an understanding that goes beyond mere treaties and sinks its roots into the heart of each nation. We have the same political institutions, the same aspirations, the same ideals, the same goals.

"Such a friendship is fast forming. The governors of Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona—your border states—have already stretched out the hand of friendship, voluntarily telegraphing the President as to their faith in the stability, honesty and sincerity of my government.

"Our business is to set this friendship on foundations so firm that it cannot be shaken by the attack of reaction. Permit me, therefore, to deal in detail with certain slanders that have not only prejudiced the people of the United States, but which have aroused much bitterness in my own country.

"Mexico cannot but feel deeply grieved over the charge that she intends or has ever intended to disavow her obligations. President-elect Obregón, as well as President-elect Obregón, have on repeated occasions publicly declared that Mexico will respect all rights and claims duly proved as such, submitting herself to the recognized principles of international law.

Claims Arbitration Proposed

"The Mexican Government is prepared to establish a joint arbitration commission to pass upon and adjudicate the claims presented by foreigners on account of damages occasioned during the revolution. Any claim that cannot be adjusted by means of direct negotiations between the claimant and the Mexican Government will be submitted to the consideration of this commission, whose decisions will be final and binding.

"Mexico has likewise held that, in order to place international relations on a solid foundation, the existence of a permanent machinery or arbitration is essential, for the purpose of deciding any difference. As regards the United States specifically, Mexico has already expressed her intentions in Article XXI of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo and is prepared to enlarge and strengthen this machinery. Our plan is to establish a national program based on order and justice. It is our firm belief that the people of North America are just as faithful to their own high ideals. Hence, nothing could better shield the dignity of both republics, as nothing could be more efficacious for the continuance of peaceful relations, than the operation of a commission of this nature, organized in accordance with recognized international practices.

"This policy should be made permanent and the Mexican Government desires to cooperate in so far as may be needed toward this end.

Confiscation Charge Denied

"Another cause of deep national resentment for the Mexican Government is the oft repeated assertion that our laws are of a retroactive and confiscatory nature, and that our national program is based on a policy of confiscation. This is entirely groundless. Not one square yard of land has been confiscated in Mexico, not a single legitimate right of property has been annulled. Nor do we intend to deviate from this fundamental policy. President-elect Obregón has also made repeated public declarations to the effect that Article 27 of the Mexican federal constitution is not and must not be interpreted as retroactive and violative or valid property rights.

"We are a proud people, and the source of our pride is as high a conception of national honor as was ever erected by any nation. Therefore,

air, when the Mexican Government declares that it is ready and willing to assume full responsibility for all its international obligations it is a solemn pledge that will be kept to the letter.

Recognition Hoped For

"Present conditions in Mexico—the stability of the government, the spirit of the people—together with the plain statement of a sovereign people's purposes, all combine, it seems to me, to end misunderstanding, and I have the hope that your government will feel justified in recognizing the present government of Mexico, and in resuming official relations in order that in a spirit of true friendship and cooperation we may look forward to the necessary rehabilitation of Mexico.

"Please permit me to thank you for your many courtesies and never-failing understanding. In the spirit of your great President you have not lacked in appreciation of our struggle for liberty, nor have you ever lost sight of the fact that the sovereignty of Mexico is the most sacred possession of our people. It is because of this attitude that I am able to write to you in such frankness and such sureness that you will understand this letter to be no mere political overture, but the honest expression of an honorable friendship.

Secretary Colby's Comment

Commenting on the letter, Secretary Colby said:

"The discussions which have for some time been in progress with Mr. Pesqueira, representing the Mexican Government, give promise of a speedy and happy outcome. The letter which he has addressed to me, and which I am today giving out for publication, is a very significant and, I may add, a very gratifying and reassuring statement of the attitude and purposes of the new government of Mexico. Mr. Pesqueira came to Washington bearing the fullest powers to speak and act on behalf of his government and has exhibited throughout the course of the discussions a complete realization of Mexico's international obligations, just as his letter reflects clearly the firm resolve of his government to discharge them.

"I think I am warranted in saying that the Mexican question will soon cease to be a question at all, inasmuch as it is about to be answered, not only as it concerns the United States, but indeed, the whole world as well.

"The new government of Mexico has given indication of stability, sincerity and a creditable sensitiveness to its duties and their performance. While the full protection of valid American interests, which is clearly enjoined upon us as a duty, has at all times been a matter of primary concern to us, I may say that on the part of this country, there has been no attempt to prescribe rigid and definitive terms upon which a recognition of the Mexican Government would be expressly conditioned.

Rigid Terms Unnecessary

"This we have deemed wholly unnecessary, and the disavowal by the Mexican representative of any policy of repudiation of obligations or confiscation of property or vested rights, either through retroactive legislation or future regulations, has the added value of being spontaneous and unprompted.

"There are certain pending matters in controversy between the two governments and our respective nationals, but these will be determined either by agreement or by the process of arbitration, to which Mexico is prepared to yield complete assent.

"The letter of Mr. Pesqueira offers a basis upon which the preliminaries to recognition can confidently proceed and I am hopeful that within a short time the sympathetic friendship and the patient forbearance which President Wilson has manifested toward the Mexican people during the long period of their internal disorders will be fully vindicated. The desire reflected in Mr. Pesqueira's letter for the confidence and amicable regard of the United States is fully reciprocated, and I am happy to believe that the last cloud upon the ancient friendship of the two peoples is soon to disappear."

AMENDMENTS UP TO LOUISIANIANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—The electorate of Louisiana will vote at the general elections, next Tuesday, on the proposition of calling a convention, in February of next year, to re-construct the State Constitution and at the same time they will vote on eight amendments to the present Constitution.

Owing to the fact that the resolution to call the constitutional convention was presented to the last session of the Legislature after the resolutions covering the eight amendments to the present Constitution had been adopted, the unusual situation arises that if the constitutional convention is authorized by the people, and the amendments also adopted, the latter probably will be nullified by the constitutional convention, or, at best, incorporated in the new Constitution, before they have time to become effective in the present organic law of the State.

The women's vote is causing much speculation here, as well as in other parts of the south, this being the first time they have had an opportunity to vote on the question of a constitutional convention or on amendments to the Constitution. The reform Governor, John M. Parker, and those who put him into office, are in favor of the convention, but the anti-reform element is strongly against it, and in favor of the amendments. Only two amendments, those which provide more funds for the schools, are being generally supported by both factions of the men and of the women as well, so that they are virtually sure of adoption. The fate of the other six amendments is more in doubt than any other question ever submitted to the electorate of Louisiana.

LIQUOR TRAFFIC IN CENTRAL DISTRICT

Facts Given by Major Dalrymple, Whose Resignation Has Been Accepted, May Be Basis for New Enforcement Campaign

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Reports of indictments returned by the federal grand jury for illegal traffic in liquor have been made simultaneously with the announcement by Maj. A. V. Dalrymple, federal prohibition director for the Central District, that he has resigned his office to take effect at the close of business on October 31. In tendering his resignation, which he states he has done entirely for personal reasons not connected with politics, Major Dalrymple has submitted a report to William M. Williams, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, of the conditions in his district, which will undoubtedly be used as the basis for a new campaign to curb the illicit liquor traffic in this section. Any disclosure of the facts contained in his report will come from the commissioner's office in Washington.

Retirement for Personal Reasons

Major Dalrymple states that there is no truth in the reports that he has been forced out of office by the powers which are working for the non-enforcement of the prohibition law, but that he is retiring from office to go into the oil business with his brother, J. B. Dalrymple of Cleburne, Texas. Major Dalrymple will retire with a record for having reported 1840 cases of violation of the prohibition law, confiscation of millions of dollars' worth of liquor and the destruction of thousands of dollars' worth of stills.

The following telegram was sent to William M. Williams, commissioner of Internal Revenue, by Major Dalrymple in tendering his resignation:

"Referring to my conference with you early in September I find that for personal reasons I must again request that you accept my resignation as supervising federal prohibition agent at the close of business on October 31. I regret that I cannot stay longer. If you are unable to select my successor prior to termination of my employment, I suggest that you name Jesse R. Brown acting agent, until my successor has been nominated and qualified."

Resignation Accepted

He also sent the following message to John F. Kramer, Commissioner of Prohibition:

"I have again urged the commissioner of internal revenue to accept my resignation. This last request went forward today in the form of a telegram requesting that my resignation be accepted effective at the close of business on October 31. Will you please be good enough to urge upon the commissioner to accept same for reasons discussed with you on various occasions. I believe that you agree with me that I have continued in the service at a personal sacrifice as long as it is reasonable for my superiors to expect of me. I thank you and those serving under you for the many courtesies shown me while in the department."

The following reply from Commissioner Williams was received by Major Dalrymple:

"Your telegram tendering your resignation as supervising federal prohibition agent to be effective at the close of business on October 31 received. Regret you find that you cannot accede to my request to remain longer. Resignation will be accepted as requested. Sorry to lose your services. Our best wishes."

GREEK CHAMBER NAMES A REGENT

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

ATHENS, Greece (Friday)—Admiral Coundouriotis, Minister of Marine, has been elected regent by the Chamber of Deputies, by 137 votes to 3.

Admiral Coundouriotis was commander of the Greek navy during the war. He joined forces with Mr. Venizelos, when the latter left Greece to set up a provisional government in Crete in favor of the Allies, a move which eventually forced King Constantine to abdicate. This decision on the part of the admiral was considered an important factor in hastening the monarch's downfall. He has remained ever since a staunch supporter of the Venizelos régime.

DEMOCRACY'S NEED OF FREE SPEECH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—"Without freedom of speech a democracy cannot carry on," Frank H. Giddings, professor of sociology and the history of civilization at Columbia University, asserted in an address before the Columbia Institute of Arts and Sciences.

"You might as well try to do business without mails, telegrams or conversations," he continued. "Yet a business can be ruined irretrievably by malicious communications and a democratic social order can be destroyed by influences set going and fostered by criminal and treasonable tongues. For these reasons there have never been any question of public policy so difficult and delicate to handle under a popular government as this of the practical immunities and limits of free speech."

"For these reasons also, a public speaker must choose between telling the truth and pleasing his audience. He can't do both. Any American audience expects denunciations of those who use their tongues too freely or of those who would forbid and destroy necessary liberty. American democracy needs to be better informed than it is, less irascible and much less subject to panic."

The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Announces
A Free Lecture on Christian Science
By Mr. Bliss Knapp, C. S. B., of Brookline, Mass.

Member of the Board of Lectureship of This Church

In the Church Edifice, Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul Sts., Back Bay, Boston
Monday Evening, November 1, 1920, at 8 o'clock
YOU ARE CORDIALLY INVITED

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Five in Free Speech Test Case

NORWICH, Connecticut—Mrs. Elizabeth G. Evans of Brookline, Massachusetts, was fined \$25 yesterday on the charge of a violation of a city ordinance by obstructing traffic on the street. An appeal was taken. Councilman Mrs. Evans attacked the right of the police to stop a street gathering of this kind and the legality of the traffic ordinance. Deputy Judge P. H. Pettis in his decision stated that the right of the public in the highway is superior to the right of any individual. Streets are for public travel, he said.

Mrs. Evans came here to test the right of free speech.

GERMANY TO PAY FOR LOST FLEET

Port Material in Compensation for Scapa Flow Sinking—Anglo-French Tension Greater

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Friday)—The Council of Ambassadors, in conjunction with the Reparations Commission, continues, in the state of divergence of views between England and France, to solve certain questions in suspense. Thus it was decided that, by way of compensation for deliberate destruction of the German fleet at Scapa Flow, Germany should deliver 192,000 tons of port material immediately, besides supplementary tonnage to be subsequently fixed.

The Reparations Commission has now fixed supplementary tonnage amounting to 83,000, and the Council of Ambassadors is forwarding the decisions to Berlin.

Two items today tend to increase the tension between France and England. It is remarked with disapproval that Arthur J. Balfour, the British representative at the Brussels meeting of the League of Nations, expressed the hope that the League would shortly comprise representatives of all countries, evidently alluding to the early entry of Germany. Severe comments are made in France.

Further, the reply of Mr. Lloyd George to a question in the British Parliament denying the promise of aid to Belgium in case of a new attack, adds to the discontent that is felt about England's separation from the alliance.

FRENCH AMBASSADOR TO RESUME DUTIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Announcement made by the French Embassy that Jules J. Jusserand, French Ambassador, will shortly sail to the United States, confirming intelligence already received by the State Department, is believed to set at rest reports that he will be transferred soon to a post in Europe.

Mr. Jusserand, it is pointed out, is intimately acquainted with America and American methods, and he is credited with enjoying the friendship of more prominent Americans in every walk of life than any other diplomatist. His stay of some months in France has enabled him to acquaint himself thoroughly with French needs, and to obtain the views of representative French leaders on future Franco-American cooperation in world affairs. He will sail from France on November 13.

PLANTATION LABORERS INCREASE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—Importation of Mexican labor to Louisiana sugar plantations, recently allowed by the Department of Immigration, will be comparatively small. Owing to the high cost of living in the cities, there is a strong tendency among the Negro men with families to return to the plantations, where living conditions for them have been improved considerably. It was announced by the Louisiana State Department of Agriculture that the cane-growers alone could absorb 25,000 of these Mexican laborers, but it is doubtful, from present indications, whether even 10,000 will be taken by the plantation owners.

LABOR URGED TO DO MORE POLITICALLY

Plumb Plan League Says Workers May Learn From Their Fellows in Europe Value of Political and Economic Action

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Labor in the United States, as a result of its experience in recent years and such success as it has attained in the present political campaign, will profit by the example of Labor abroad and extend its political activities, according to a statement yesterday from the offices of the Plumb Plan League, representing the railroad brotherhoods.

The statement emphasizes the point that the present campaign is the first in which Labor has made a real effort to test its strength politically, having found the contest on the economic ground alone to bring results too slowly; and declares that its first campaign has given it experience that will be of great value in contests to come.

The railroad brotherhoods have taken, on the whole, a considerably broader attitude in the nonpartisan political campaign than has the American Federation of Labor, in that the interests of the workers have been considered in practically all problems of the day rather than those relating merely to industry. This attitude of the brotherhoods has met a general response in the ranks of the federation as well, and their efforts are considered to have done much to solidify Labor as a political force.

Departure from Gompers Tradition

The allusion to the desirability of following the example of Labor in Europe marks a departure from the Samuel Gompers tradition of leadership, but the railroad men in advocating the Plumb Plan and the machinists in opposing withdrawal from international affiliations have already come into conflict with Mr. Gompers and represent the tendencies of at least a considerable portion of the rank and file of organized Labor.

"It has won some notable victories," says the statement, concerning Labor's nonpartisan campaign. "It sustained some disastrous defeats. But everywhere it tried, and the value of the effort is not lost because it tried in a wrong and ineffectual manner."

It is pointed out that "Labor is finding itself politically," that it has realized that "those who control political power also control economic power."

Unfair Treatment Alleged

"They were lied to when the Lever bill was being considered," it is said. "They were given solemn assurance from the government's most responsible spokesmen that no provision in that law would be employed against the workers. The identical officials who declared that the Administration could not and would not bring its provisions against trade organizations at the first opportunity made use of the bill to take from the workers all the gains they had won through legislation. What became of their boasted economic strength? What did it avail them when the Attorney-General was enjoining the coal miners? Of what benefit was economic strength when a Wall Street lobby was dictating the provisions of the railroad bill? What a feeble and futile effort was made by economic strength when constituted authorities were abrogating fundamental guarantees and driving the workers from pillar to post during the steel strike. Privilege had secured control of political power and was thwarting economic strength at every turn."

When workers in this country exert the same zeal at the ballot box that it has they have heretofore displayed on the economic field, they will be able, it is declared, to end injustice, waste, want and inequality.

IRISH REPUBLICANS MARCH IN LONDON

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England, (Friday)—Arrangements for the obsequies of the Lord Mayor of Cork went without a hitch during the mile and a half procession through London streets yesterday.

THEATRICAL BOSTON

Tremont Temple—Continuous Daily from 12:30 to 10:30 P. M.

The Photoplay of Distinct Charm

HUMORESQUE

ALMA RUBENS

A PARAMOUNT PICTURE

A Mother Love Masterpiece

Until 8:30 P. M. (Except Sat.), 50c. 45c. & 50c. (War Tax Included). Sat. Aft. and After 8:30 P. M., 50c. 55c. & \$1.10 (War Tax Included)

NEW YORK

Good Times

AT THE

HIPPODROME

Seals Selling 8 Weeks in Advance

ONE OF THE WORLD'S BIGGEST SHOWS AT LOWEST PRICES

SEALS SELLING 8 WEEKS IN ADVANCE

terday, though some display of feeling was visible at Holyhead. At Crews, a letter was handed to Peter McSwiney, brother of the Lord Mayor, from Sir Hamar Greenwood, the Irish Secretary, regretting that demonstrations of a political nature were feared and the Irish Government could not allow a landing at Dublin or elsewhere than at Cork. Members of the party might travel from Holyhead to Cork by the special steamer which had been provided, if they desired. Despite protests, these arrangements were carried out, a landing being made at Queenstown and the remainder of the journey to Cork being effected on board a tug. Commenting on the fact that thousands of rebels marched openly through London streets carrying republican flags, and guarded by police for their own protection, the Daily Graphic states: "Miles of films illustrating the procession will be shown doubtless in every foreign country and every one of our dominions as an example of British tyranny. It is not tyranny; it is the reverse; it is tolerance."

PROPOSED AMERICAN LOAN TO HAITIANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—An American loan for internal improvements in Haiti depends upon how easily funds may be available, it was indicated at the State Department yesterday. It is desired, first, to clear up all outstanding indebtedness and to consolidate it, this being the primary object of the loan, for the approval of which John McIlhenny is conferring with Norman H. Davis, Undersecretary of State. It was learned that the National City Bank had agreed to modifications in the charter of the Bank of Haiti which, in the opinion of the State Department, constitute important concessions to the Government of Haiti.

ARMOUR PLEA MUST BE MADE IN NEW YORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Judge Julius M. Mayer in the United States District Court has declined to permit J. Ogden Armour and F. Edison White, president and vice-president of Armour & Co., to plead in Chicago to their New York indictment for alleged profiteering in New Zealand lamb. They and other Armour officials have been ordered to appear in court here on November 4.

ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION SAILS

NORFOLK, Virginia—The Norwegian steamer Thor I, carrying the British imperial antarctic expedition under the command of John L. Cope, sailed yesterday after coaling here for the South Shetland Islands, where the expedition will leave the vessel. At Montevideo, Uruguay, two additional members of the party and dogs for the sledging work will be picked up.

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"You may refer me to the courts for justice when these people violate the law. I am sorry to state that my experiences with the courts in these matters are rather disappointing. Last year two Socialists were deliberately counted out by these same election inspectors. It took four months to get a court order for an unofficial canvass in these districts, and, in spite of the fact that it has been definitely established that the two Socialist candidates were elected, the board of aldermen of the city of New York refuses to order its committee to proceed and officially canvass the votes, despite the fact that the committee had this matter in its hands for more than six months, and, while these two non-elected aldermen are holding their positions, and continue to function against the wishes of their constituents, regularly and legally elected members of legislative bodies are thrown out."

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"I will say a few words of random, and do you listen at random?"

Making Life Interesting

The variety of man is very great, although at times we may be inclined to doubt it, and displays itself in every land. Indeed the only time when we have any reason to be surprised at it is when we encounter those ignorant and misguided that do not agree with us. That, indeed, is a pernicious variety and should arouse only our pity and, if we possess it, our sense of the comic. One of the varieties of human posture was found in Stendahl, of whose work I have not the slightest intention of speaking here, but of whom recently an English critic said: "A good deal more than half human life was supremely uninteresting to him." And if this can be said with accuracy of a man, then he is very much to be pitied. Yes, very much indeed.

It goes without saying that in Stendahl's times, one could arrange one's mode of life, environment and social carriage with much more facility than one can dream of doing today. The impulse of collectivism was very faint; when a man found little or no interest in the half of human life he could always be supremely uninteresting to himself and with a little resources and trouble choose for himself environments that suited his mood. I have often been tempted to think that when a man feels this lack of interest, it is because the half of human life that he ignores is not enough complimentary to him, but then, you know, this amounts to personal criticism and that is mightily unprofitable.

So much depends on what you call "interest" and on your way of applying the term. It seems impossible to believe that a man living in what is called the world as much as did Stendahl should not feel that at heart it is a spectacle of profound interest; that you must sympathize with some of the things that go to make the spectacle is quite another thing and that you have a right to be a mere spectator is still another. Fancy this record cut in the bronze of any man with claims on our attention. "He looked on." But the famous gusto to the spectacle is that we are all part of it, as was shown by the experience of so many in the great war, which, by the way, rather spoiled one for the "wholesome commonplace." When the gigantic combat was lighting you had a cataclysm every morning to your breakfast, even when you were the most civil of civilians and if you tell the truth it had for you a fearful and entrancing interest, even though you came no nearer to it than the columns of the morning paper. And when you no longer had clean sheets and home no longer purred to you its pleasant, secure melodies, when you became a tiny part of the machine, when the cold, raw air of dawn smote your unwashed face, when you felt stiff leather and thick cloth and mud, and day was night and night was day and the earth was shaken by heavy bodies and there was always movement streaked with preoccupation and hilarity, why, then, the commonplace seemed very far off indeed and singularly downy and old-fashioned. You approached, or thought you approached, the point where selfishness was a respectable, useful and vitally necessary quality and you congratulated yourself with a smile emerging from fortiveness, like a little boy in an orchard.

That was all very well, so far as it went and as long as it lasted, but it was bad mathematics, because a day came when you waked up and saw that somebody had been selfish and that possibly you knew that selfish one, and to any intelligent person this discovery was a more hideous and soul-disturbing cataclysm than any that offered even in that day of cataclysms. The war had to be gone through with, probably, but let us be thankful, very thankful, that it is over. But there remains what, of interest? Stendahl seems to have managed the thing to his satisfaction by ignoring more than half human life, but these methods are superannuated and, this being so, we must look about for interest everywhere.

One thing that helps us very much in seeking interest, is a useful mental exercise, proficiency in which may be gained by effort and patience, to wit, the habit of regarding others as of like fabric as ourselves. I admit this to be sometimes not easy, but it is wonderful how a man takes on interest as soon as you admit him to have some of the same thoughts as yourself. There are some subjects from which I confess that I shrink, such as political economy, sociology and other perfectly harmless and important branches of man's activity, but perhaps it is because these systems as presented to us not learned, are a little too cocksure. One of the drollest sights in the world is to see a man, a perfectly respectable man, writing an article about the law of supply and demand. He will tell with a grave face a great many things about this "law," how it works, its habits, what, it were, may be its fauna and its flora, in a word, he will tell you all about it, save that it is simply in operation the working of human selfishness. That would never

THE CHINESE MULETEER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Who so happy, who so free as the muleteer of sunny Yunnan! To see him, slouching along behind a string of plodding mules, singing strange songs in a quavering falsetto, plucking the fragrant white jasmine with which to decorate his person, and occasionally breaking out into invective as the leading mule stops to nibble

padded inside; it is kept in position by two straps, one loop passing under the tail, the other round the breast, this latter being fastened by a single buckle. There is no belly band or any other contrivance, the rack fitting easily into the saddle, and the saddle practically balancing on the mule's back. Thus with one movement the rack is lifted off the saddle, the breast strap is unbuckled, the saddle lifted straight off, and the mule is free. What could be simpler! Be-hold then a caravan leaving the inn yard. Two men, grasping the legs of the "chair," lift each load, and the mule, ducking his head, walks under-



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

The carefree Panthay muleteer sings as he plods along behind his hardworking charge, the Yunnan mule

the grass, one would think he had not a care in the whole world. Maybe he has not. But despite an appearance to the contrary, your Panthay muleteer, with his caravan wending its way over the stony mountain paths of Yunnan, keeps a sharp eye on his animals. A slipping load is spotted immediately, and put right; a loose shoe is quickly detected.

Muleteering always looks one of the easiest and most delightful jobs in the world; delightful it certainly is in far western China during the glorious autumn months, and in the fragrant spring; but it is otherwise during the rains. As to being easy, the muleteer, cheerful and happy-go-lucky though he be, is not the ignorant fellow he appears; at least he knows his job, and does it.

It is the ambition of every Yunnan muleteer to have mules of his own, to become a "lao-pan," a captain or manager, to be called "ma-ko-to," head groom. Instead of "kan-ma-jen," one who looks after animals, a hireling. The "lao-pan" marches behind the caravan, which is split up into lots of five animals, with a muleteer to each lot. When the caravan halts by the wayside in the middle of the day, the "lao-pan" makes the fire and cooks the rice, while the others drive the mules to grass, and the meal over, round them up again; no easy job, this last, sometimes, in a country where good grazing is rare, for the animals wander far. But by means of strange calls and noises, which the mules understand and to which they leisurely respond, the muleteers collect them again, and finally leading them to the nearest stream, to water, saddle them for the road once more.

The Caravan Camp

The road is divided into definite stages, which vary in actual distance according to its nature, but take five or six hours to complete, the pace of a Yunnan mule, when laden, being about two miles an hour on the level. When in the evening a village is reached, or a camp made in the open, the loads are lifted from the animals' backs, and set in neat rows, each with its saddle on top, ready for the morning. First the mules are fed and watered, each receiving a small bag of dried beans; and for a time nothing is heard but the crunching of fodder, and the whinny of those dissatisfied with their share. Finally, when the fires have been lighted, and the rice is bubbling, the mules are tethered each by a foreleg to a rope stretched along the ground and fastened down at each end.

In the bare little room of the inn the men sleep on the hard wooden bed, lying on a solid straw mattress with nothing to cover them but a cotton quilt apiece and the clothes they stand up in. They huddle together for warmth. Their pillow is a block of wood. At dawn the muleteers rise, and attend to the mules first thing. Nose bags are filled again, and the animals whinny, and push each other aside, and follow the men round the yard. The fires are lit for the morning meal, and then saddles are looked at and mended, before saddling up.

The Chinese pack rack, it should be explained, exactly fits into the grooved saddle, and is thus prevented from sliding over the animal's head, or slipping off behind, as he jogs up and down the steep slopes. The loads are bound tightly to this "chair" with leather thongs, an elaborate business, this tying on of the loads so that no movement takes place—so that when the caravan halts, all the muleteers have to do is to lift each "chair" with its attached loads, out of the saddle. This latter is composed of two leaves, hinged like the covers of a book, and

neath, and the pack rack is let down into the saddle; a smack from the muleteer and the mule trots on, following his mates.

The Happy Mule

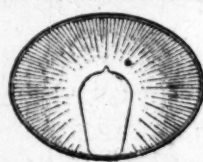
"Wa! wa! wa-a-a!" They have taken the wrong road, and one of the men rushes off to turn the leader, who has trotted off in the right direction with his ears back, and an expression which suggests he knew which way to go all the time, and was only trying to be funny. From round the corner comes the jangle of brass bells—al the mules wear a head-dress laden with bells—and the sweet tones of a Burmese gong; another caravan is coming out of the forest. Now the leading mule appears, sees the first caravan and stops, eyeing the other leader askance; then, lowering his head, he proceeds on his journey, picking his way carefully down the steep stony path.

In the background a man in a wide-brimmed floppy straw sun hat of Shan make is shouting remarks to the animals about their ancestry, punctuated with ferocious yells and screechings. He rushes forward and the leading mule halts, and leisurely turns its head with an expression as much as to say, "What's the matter now!" But the muleteer pushes it unceremoniously to one side of the road, to let the caravan pass.

Now under way, the muleteers lounge along in the rear, talking and singing, the mules plod patiently on; they are wearing wicker muzzles to prevent them from stopping to nibble by the wayside.

The muleteer is dressed in the loose dark blue cotton drawers and slack jacket of his class. His legs are bare from the knee down, and on his feet are straw sandals. Round his head he binds a blue cotton turban, on top of which sits the hat already described; but when it rains, there is substituted a wide conical hat, made of bamboo cunningly plaited and covered with oiled paper, which forms an efficient umbrella.

During the rains, the mules are taken well inland, up to the high hills. The road becomes a morass and is deserted. But when the rains are over, in October, the road soon dries up, and presently long caravans of mules carrying bulky loads of cotton, baskets of sugar, bags of salt and other things reappear. The mule inns are filled each night, fires flicker in the forest camps where villages are not, and behind the mules, as of yore, tramp the muleteers, with laughter on their lips and joy in their eyes.



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THE MENDER OF WALLS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

In perfect June weather, when English roads are dusty and sun is hot, when the cuckoo's magic is in the orchard but a sweeter enchantment of larks hangs over the uplands, gladly I leave the valleys behind with their hawthorns and climb to the brim of the hill.

The vale is a land of hedgerows, but the hill pastures are ringed in with stone. The walls have been weathered gray by sun and rain; in the gloom of an oncoming storm they reflect the blackness of the sky; yet at sunset all their somberness may be in one moment transfigured into a rosy purple, like the light on a mountain side. As I sit on the low wall that guards the quarry, alone there with larks and sunshine, I begin to get a dim understanding of the genius of the Stone Age. A brown wheatear sees me, and squats invisibly among the stones. From a bird's standpoint, man is still a neolithic savage stalking about the hill. There is a colony of gray-pated jackdaws in the clefts of the quarry, the air is merry with their chack, chack as they wheel and flutter, flutter and cry. The sweet jargoning of birds fits in somehow with the fragrance of trodden thyme, as part of the sunshine, sunshine of heart and mind.

There must once have been powerful tribes on these heights, for the lines of many encampments, still remain in long mounds of stone covered now with turf.

"They are the lines the flint men made to guard their wondrous towns."

A "mound" means literally a "defense," protection for cattle and for the women and children. To this day the folk who delved at the prehistoric camp, speaks of the stone wall round his garden as his "mound." He builds it still in the most ancient way, with-out mortar, each undressed piece fitted cunningly to its neighbor. Every field, every garden here has the "defense" of the prehistoric encampment.

On the open hills, grazing land from the Stone Age until today, there are yet stronger links with those remote and savage times. The stile at the end of yonder footpath is merely a big monolith set up on end between two posts; it is as primitive as one of the pillars of Carnac. Lower down the slope you will find the spring from which the neolithic folk drew their water supply; it bubbles up in a tiny chamber of which roof and three sides are just slabs of stone.

Before the Iron Age came to scrap his mental machinery, the flint man's ideals, such as they were, were bound up with stone. Here was once a stone circle for his worship, and here a holed menhir as agent of his barbaric healing. Long before the glorious Norman Tower of Tewkesbury sent its chimneys to Bredon beyond the water-meadows, men whispered to each other that the great weird stone on Bredon Hill went down to the river at midnight to drink. These are the superstitions, the cult, of a rude people; yet, fraught with mystery, bound up with more wonder and reverence than neolithic man could express, they were destined to become the instinctive basis of a most exquisite art.

When thousands of years had perfected all this rude craftsmanship in stone so that it had become almost instinctive, it was ready for the fertilizing power of a new idea. Some higher inspiration was needed to take the native gift one step further. We know how that quickening breath came with the Norman builders, and nowhere in England was there a more ready response. "The zeal of a mind that was haunted by stone" awoke at the sight of cloister and cathedral, and, during the next four centuries, Gloucestershire became not only a land of churches but also a countryside of glorious manor-houses, barns of stone, and lovely little gray villages. The genius of the old race spoke and still does speak through them. Neolithic art linking itself thus with Gothic.

Wondering at this growth of beauty, I sat so still on the edge of my quarry that the wheatear decided that I was harmless after all. She and I both were startled when a stoat rushed



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BERNHARDT'S TILT WITH LONGFELLOW

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

The rest of the world is a lazy crowd beside Sarah Bernhardt. It is just 41 years since she made her first visit to America, and yet the other day an American visitor in Paris found her busy with a map and a manager, preparing for another tour. And only last month, she made her debut in McCall's Magazine, as a short story writer.

When she came to America in the seventies, sculpture was her "side line." As soon as she arrived in Boston she expressed a desire to do the bust of Longfellow; the poet, then at the height of his popularity, was living in Cambridge. She requested a mutual friend to arrange the sitting, and this friend, a woman of high connections, endeavored to do so. Longfellow, however, though not insensible of the honor, declined. He said that he was about to leave for Portland, Maine, and feared that Mme. Bernhardt would have departed before his return. Then, to mitigate the curtness of his refusal, he asked the tragedienne to his home, inviting William Dean Howells and Oliver Wendell Holmes to meet her.

Mme. Bernhardt accepted the invitation without revealing her attitude toward the poet's refusal to sit to her. In the course of the afternoon she remarked casually:

"Cher Monsieur Longfellow, I would have liked so much to have made your bust, but I am so occupied that I really have not the time."

Whereat Mr. Longfellow, equally suave, replied:

"I would have been delighted to sit for you, but unfortunately I am leaving for the country tomorrow."

After this interchange, in which both had scored satisfactorily, they became very amiable toward one another, and Longfellow, who spoke excellent French, praised Mme. Bernhardt's performance of "Phedre," telling her she surpassed the great Rachel, whom he had seen 50 years earlier. The actress, not to be outdone, told the poet how much she enjoyed reading "Hiawatha," which she pronounced Hee-a-vateer. Longfellow felt sure that she could not have understood the Indian poem, but Madame insisted that she did, "chaque mot."

Evidently the affair of the sculptured bust did not rankle, for on her departure, as the poet and his other guests were escorting her to her carriage, she turned about suddenly, impulsively thrust her arms about Longfellow's neck, and, kissing him on the cheek, said, "Vous êtes adorable."

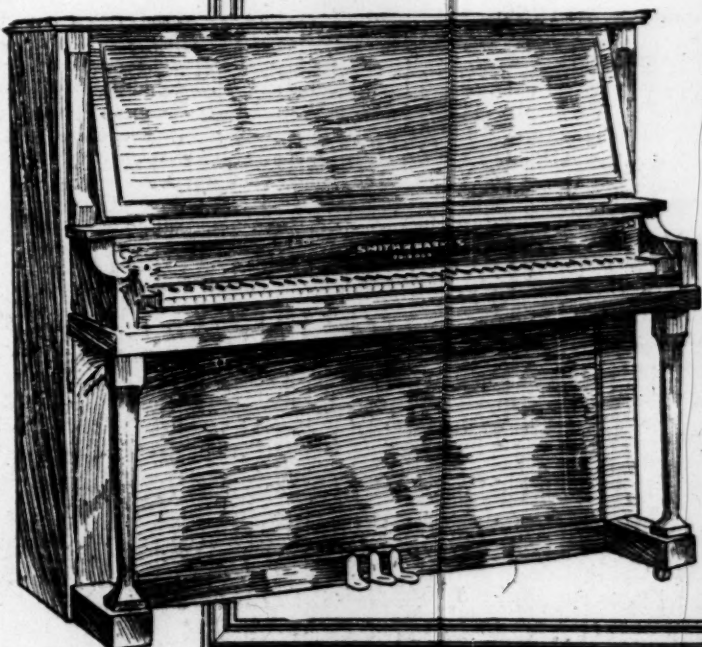
Playing at Soldiering

Some Australian Wellington will probably trace a modern Waterloo to the playing fields of Melbourne or Sydney. Australia has recognized as the result of her war lessons that intelligence, not monotony, is an invaluable asset of the soldier. The old warlike drill ground system of training cadets is fast giving way to the new plan which makes a play of work. While the boys are taught discipline and drill, they are mainly shown how to play basketball and to compete in jumping, tug-of-war and swimming. Those entrusted with the making of a new Australian army are confident that the best soldier will be the happy, well-trained sportsman, who has learned to play for his side, to keep his temper, and to think intelligently. There can be little doubt that the change is keenly appreciated by young Australia.

Give Your Children Music

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BUSINESS MEN AGAINST 2.75 BEER

Massachusetts Committee Is Pro- moting Campaign for Defeat of the Measure Before the Voters on a Referendum

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Convinced that the Volstead Act should not be disturbed by the incoming Congress and that no state should take any action not in harmony with the federal law, the Business Men's Committee to Support the Eighteenth Amendment is actively engaged in a campaign for the defeat of the 2.75 per cent beer referendum which will appear on the Massachusetts ballots at the election next Tuesday.

"In my opinion," says Charles M. Cox, chairman of the executive committee of the organization, "the adoption of this measure in Massachusetts would be a very serious matter. Many people have an idea that this is an innocuous bill and that its adoption by Massachusetts would be of little importance because of the existence of the Volstead Act which would make it inoperative in any provisions that conflict with the federal law. But it must not be forgotten that the 2.75 per cent beer proposition in Massachusetts is first and last a movement of the liquor interests and that its thoughtless adoption by the voters of Massachusetts would be immediately seized upon by them as one of the wedges with which to attempt to pry open the Volstead Act in the next Congress. Such action would not place Massachusetts in an advantageous position to go before Congress and oppose modification of the federal law."

"The members of the Business Men's Committee are indicating a large interest in this issue. They have seen a marked improvement in social and economic conditions since the coming of prohibition and they are ready to give their support to any campaign for the reversion of the present law. They feel that the adoption of a 2.75 per cent beer law by the State of Massachusetts, though absolutely inoperative while in antagonism to a federal act, is opening the way for an ultimate return to the open saloon, a condition that I do not believe any thinking person wants."

"It is certain that if the liquor interests were to be successful in their campaign for 2.75 per cent beer and wine, and by that I mean a modification of the Volstead Act to enable beer and wine of this alcoholic content to be legally sold, there would be an immediate return of the saloon and all the vicious influences which accompany its operation. I doubt very much if the Supreme Court or any other tribunal would agree to the proposition that 2.75 per cent beer and wine are non-intoxicating, but the legalization of any appreciable alcoholic content would be the signal to open the saloons and release conditions difficult to handle."

"The interest that business men are taking in the prohibition amendment is encouraging. We started out with a little group of 20 to 30 men early in the present year and followed organization with the sending out of invitations to membership. At the present time we have more than 300 members, representative of about all kinds of business in Greater Boston, and I have no doubt that a little effort on the part of the present membership would bring it up to 500."

"When it was found that a 2.75 per cent beer referendum would go on the ballot we saw an opportunity for service. There were some of our members who thought the entrance of women to the vote would take care of the defeat of this measure but we decided it best to take no chances, and we have begun a campaign of advertising in representative newspapers throughout the State. We believe that if the people thoroughly understand what this measure means and that it is nothing more nor less than a movement of the liquor interests toward a reopening of the saloons, there will be no doubt as to the result."

"The members of the committee are furnishing the funds with which to promote the campaign which is necessarily rather expensive, but I believe the most effective method of getting at the people and informing them of the issue. In addition, they are lending their influence to the support of the Volstead Act by telling others of the value of prohibition and writing letters to the papers in the various communities in which they reside."

"Beer Bill" Denounced
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Resolutions to help defeat the referendum bill calling for permission to manufacture

2.75 per cent beer, wine, and cider, which has been placed on the Massachusetts State ballot for next Tuesday, and to help elect those public officials who are out and out for enforcement of the Volstead Act, marked the closing session of the annual convention of the Massachusetts Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

To aid other nations of the earth to gain those economic and social benefits which the United States has been realizing during the last year was the basis of another resolution. This was followed by resolutions to encourage all citizens and especially use every opportunity to the utmost in voting for men and laws that stand for civic righteousness; to support the bill for state censorship of motion pictures, believing this to be the most effective remedy at hand for the raising of film standards and to support the Near East Relief and other big welfare undertakings.

The "beer bill" was also discussed at a luncheon at the Twentieth Century Club yesterday. Arthur J. Davis, superintendent of the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League said in part: "A favorable vote on the beer bill would not make valid the sale of a single drop of 2.75 beer. In face of decisions on the part of both the Supreme Court of the United States and the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, this measure purports to legalize the sale of beverages containing 2.75 per cent alcohol by weight. This is the equivalent of 3.4 per cent by volume or seven times the amount of alcohol permitted by the law of the United States."

"When the vote counsel the electorate of Massachusetts to vote 'yes' they are counseling rebellion against the law. Their purpose is a purpose of nullification. The billboard advertising which would lead voters to believe that their vote can legalize the sale of beer is a deliberate and malicious misrepresentation. It is as much an attempt to deceive the voters of Massachusetts as was the beer bill in its inception when Governor Coolidge in his veto characterized it as 'legislative deception' and 'legislative direct action.'"

INCREASE IN COSTS IN MASSACHUSETTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—An increase rather than the anticipated decrease in living costs during the month of September is reported by Charles H. Adams of the Massachusetts Commission on the Necessaries of Life, who says that the rise has come despite an "immense amount of selling propaganda" designed to bring the sale of out-of-style and season merchandise of odd lots and sizes. No variation is noted in the standard lines of either clothing or shoes, and the buying public is said to be still shopping around and refusing to be stampeded into "sales."

For September the state commission records a jump of from 2 to 13 percentage points in clothing, shelter, fuel and sundries, fuel showing the largest increase. Although supplies of food from the west have declined at wholesale, the statement declares, the consumer has not yet felt the benefit.

"Many shoe factories," Mr. Adams says, "and textile mills have been, and are, closed down with a marked effect on supplies, preventing any substantial decline in price and curtailing the supply. Manufacturers are complaining that the retail trade does not cooperate in the movement of goods through reduced prices, and in that way both consumption and production are curtailed."

"It is believed that prices for the month of October will show a decline. The best opinion in the trade is that the retailer will not be able to dispose of stock at the present high prices and that the public will continue to wait for lower prices. Since regular goods are being firmly held at regular prices the prudent buyer will continue to shop around and buy such goods as are available in special offerings."

MASSACHUSETTS TO SET CLOCKS BACK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Reversion to eastern standard time will take effect at 2 a. m. tomorrow in Massachusetts. The daylight saving law became operative on April 25 last, when all clocks in the State were set forward one hour.

The railroads, which instead of adopting daylight saving time, started their trains an hour earlier, will now return to the schedules in force before Massachusetts was put on the daylight saving plan. The time of departure, so far as local clocks are concerned, will not have changed.

JOHN EVELYN, 1620-1920

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
The centenary of John Evelyn does not cause as much interest as many anniversaries; but his memory resembles his life in this, that it is honorable though not startling. To



John Evelyn, "one of England's worthies" in the days of Charles and of Cromwell

have lived through the times of both Charles and of Cromwell and yet to have had such a life in itself an achievement, for there are even more notorious than worthies in that period, and John Evelyn can claim the literary title of "one of England's worthies" as well as any man.

"If Mr. Evelyn had not been an Artist himself," wrote Horace Walpole, "I should yet have found it difficult to deny myself the pleasure of allotting him a place among the artists he loved, promoted, patronized. His life was a course of inquiry, study, curiosity, instruction, and benevolence. It would be hard to make a better summary than this: he was a fellow of the Royal Society, 'a patron of the ingenious and the indigent; and peculiarly serviceable to the lettered world; for besides his writings and discoveries he obtained the Arundell Marbles for the University of Oxford, and the Arundell Library for the Royal Society.' He was, moreover, a courtier and with consummate tact passed through the changing fortunes of the day; without finding a safeguard for himself along the lines taken by the celebrated Vicar of Bray he seems to have weathered every freak of the changing political gales, an achievement which was only shared by a few natural pacifists and the ordinary turncoats. Further, every record that we possess reveals him as an example of virtue in an age which hardly profited by such examples. Such qualities are worthy of commemoration."

As to his writings, these were many, for he had a ready though courteous pen for the controversies of his day, but foremost among them all for us must be placed his diaries. With scarcely one of the striking qualities to be found in the diaries of his more famous friend, Pepys, these are a mirror of the man and a window upon his age. Pepys was first of all a man of the world and next only

patron of the arts; with Evelyn the qualities are reversed. Educated at the free school of Southover near Lewes in Sussex, he proceeded to Balliol College, Oxford; four years later he was installed in the Temple, shortly after he began his continental journeys with which the main interest of the diaries is concerned.

In 1642-44 he was in Paris, at the Louvre, the Tuilleries, Fontainebleau, writing notes about the pictures which

he saw, describing the gardens at St. Germain with loving detail, and passing from palace to palace in a state of vast enthusiasm. No great adventures are recorded, merely the gentle course of a cultured tourist, but he was arrested by his servant for refusing to give him a sum of money to return home, but "the Judge immediately acquiesced, after he had reproached the Advocate who took part with my servant, he rose from the Bench, and making a courteous excuse to me, that being a stranger I should be so used, he conducted me through the Court to the street-door," so that even this adventure was a tame one, though it must have ruffled our worthy friend for a time.

From France he went to Italy and we have many more pages of pictures, ruins and gardens and "curiosities" as he calls them. At Venice he comes down from such pinnacles of antiquarianism in order to object to the dress of the Venetian ladies—"The noblemen stalking with their ladies on choppines; these are high-heeled shoes, particularly affected by these proud dames, or, as some say, invented to keep them at home, it being very difficult to walk with them. . . . This ridiculous to see how these ladies crawl in and out of their gondolas by reason of their choppiness, and what dwarfs they appear when taken down from their wooden scaffolds."

But he is soon back to his pictures which he describes with great fidelity throughout Europe. In 1647 we find the following quaint entry "22 May. My valet robbed me of cloths and plate to the value of threescore pounds, but thro' the diligence of Sir Richard Browne, with whose lady and family I had contracted a great friendship (and particularly set my affections on a daughter) I recovered most of them. 10 June. We concluded about my marriage; the alliance introduced to us as a pendant to the tale of a thief was very happy."

Among the other friends who are mentioned in the diaries are: Jeremy Taylor, Archbishop Usher; Robert Boyle, Clarendon, Sir William Petty, Mrs. Godolphin, Samuel Pepys, Sir Hans Sloane, and Archbishop Tenison. Of his fellow diarist he says "a very worthy, industrious and curious person, none in England exceeding him in knowledge of the Navy. . . . He was universally beloved, hospitable, generous, learned in many things, skill'd in music, a very great cherisher of learned men of whom he had the conversation."

His entry on a conversation with Usher will show his extreme willingness to take the authority of the men he admired without further comment: "In discourse with him he told me how great the loss of time was to study much the eastern languages; that excepting Hebrew there was little fruit to be gather'd of exceeding labor; that beside some mathematical books, the Arabic itself had little considerable; that the best text was the Hebrew Bible; that the Septuagint was finished in 70 days, but full of errors, about which he was then writing; that St. Hierom's was to be valued next the Hebrew; also that the 70 translated the Pentateuch only, the rest was finish'd by others; that the Italians at present understood but little Greek, and Kircher was a mountebank; that Mr. Selden's best book was his 'Titles of Honor'; that the church would be destroyed by sectaries, who would in all likelihood bring in Popery. In conclusion he recommended to me the study of Philologie above all human studies; and so with his blessing I took my leave of this excellent person."

Could there be a duller conversation? We must admit that Evelyn was a bit of a pedant, but we forgive him this for his liking of trees and flowers, the next entry being, "I went to Box Hill to see those rare natural bowers, cabinets, and shady walks in the box coppes," and we think of a very different man who went thither so long after and came down the steep side of the hill to the little inn at its foot to finish "Endymion." Keats and Evelyn were alike at least in this, that they loved trees.

Not the least interesting experience must have been the arrival of Peter the Great to rent Evelyn's house in 1698: "The Tzar of Muscovy being come to England, and having a mind to see the building of ships, hir'd my house at Sayes Court." Peter upset and astonished everybody who met him in his amazing career through the countries of Europe; we cannot be surprised that Evelyn's servant wrote to his master with evident annoyance at his temporary change of employer.

"There is a house full of people, and right nasty. The Tzar lies next your Library, and dines in the parlor next your study. He dines at 10 o'clock and 6 at night, is very seldom at home a whole day, very often in the King's Yard, or by water, dressed in several dresses." Two months later poor Evelyn writes himself: "I went to Deptford to see how miserably the Tzar had left my house after 3 months making it his Court. I got Sir Christopher Wren, the king's surveyor, and Mr. London, his gardener, to go and estimate the repairs."

Diaries would none of them be pleased to be remembered chiefly by reason of their diaries, and we should not be doing our duty by Evelyn not to mention his other works: these included Sylva, first and foremost, the title of which sufficiently reveals its nature. Charles II told the author that it was "the best design'd and useful for the matter and subject, that he had seen." Other works include a translation of "Chrysostom on Education," "The French Gardener," "Relation of the Peake of Tenerife," "Translation of Gaspar Naudens concerning Libraries," "Parallel of Ancient and Modern Architecture," "Pavement of Painting," "Discourse on Vegetation." Nobody reads them now, but their titles remain to epitomize his career.

IMMEDIATE COAL NEEDS SUPPLIED

New York City Has Little Reserve, However—Good Prospect of Continued Supply—Need of Reduction in Prices

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from Its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Although New York City is living hand-to-mouth as far as the daily coal supply is concerned, enough is coming into the city to keep people comfortable. A real estate firm operating large apartments and other buildings said that it was getting coal enough to keep tenants warm, but not so much as it would like to see in the cellars. When the firm asked for 25 tons for a house it usually received only two, but those were supplied with sufficient frequency and no shortage was anticipated.

Another real estate firm has been unable to get much coal. The dealers deliver a little, but not nearly enough. Coal ordered last April had not been delivered. At present the firm was getting along with only a slight reserve, but so little was coming in that stocks were not even holding their own. This firm believed that the government should prohibit all coal export until domestic needs were satisfied.

Immediate Needs Filled

"No one is suffering for coal for immediate needs," said Arthur F. Rice, commissioner of the Coal Merchants Association of New York. "The shortage is all being taken care of and every case reported by the Board of Health is being followed up. Most people have enough from day to day, though they have no extra amounts. The dealers are supplying them on a hand-to-mouth basis. Coal in this section will be much more abundant when shipments to the northwest are stopped. The miners are all at work and plenty is being produced. It may be impossible now for every consumer to get just the kind he wants, but he can get some variety. New York is a great deal better off than many places. There will be enough for every one if we have no more labor troubles or very cold weather."

At the offices of the Board of Health, Joseph M. Loneragan, representing Dr. Royal S. Copeland, commissioner of health, said that although the city's supply was small it would be sufficient if given out with

small quantities and that coal merchants have agreed to supply small amounts for emergencies. Mr. Loneragan is head of a committee to study terminal facilities, amounts on hand and in daily use, and to report on possible improvements in unloading and transportation. He said that New York experienced this same trouble every year and that the committee was a permanent organization to seek relief.

Rates Are High
Anthracite prices ranged from \$15 to \$25 according to locality, and bituminous rates were also high. Some plan ought to be evolved, Mr. Loneragan thought, to reduce prices. The committee felt that exports should be stopped until domestic needs are met. The city could carry only a week's supply, but many of the large utility plants had reserve stations. The committee sought to get enough coal into the city to be protected against a transportation delay.

No priority orders have been issued regarding New York's coal supply except for army and navy needs. It was said at the office of the Public Service Commission. Utilities, industrial plants and domestic consumers must rely on coal available at spot market or on what was delivered on contract. Order 21 of the Interstate Commerce Commission would do away with car assignments for contracts, which aided in the maintenance of high prices. If present coal car shipments to New York could be maintained for two or three weeks or a month without priorities there would be better times, provided there were no strikes or bad weather.

Although not enough coal came into New York last week to meet all demands on account of the northwest priority orders, still 6000 cars were rerouted to New York from the lake ports because it was reported that so much coal had been received there that it was impossible to handle it. Last week approximately 12,500,000 tons were mined, only about 5000 tons less than the maximum. If that can be maintained for three months the commission believes that the loss occasioned by the six weeks outlay strike and the six weeks miners strike will have been made up.

The bituminous coal situation is normal; there is no shortage and the needs of the country will be supplied, according to Col. D. B. Wentz, who conferred with United States Senator W. M. Calder, chairman of the Senate committee on reconstruction and production. Senator Calder said that Colonel Wentz would appear on Thursday next to discuss action taken at the recent Cleveland, Ohio, meeting of coal operators, and the matter of price fixing.

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This fact and the ridiculously low prices at which we have marked them will be enough for anybody who wants a sweater, for you never bought sweaters like them in the good old days for less than these prices.

\$4.98 \$5.65 \$6.55

These Sweaters formerly sold at \$10.50 to \$12.50

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A range of graceful styles, novel collars and sleeves, and many little decorative touches. A range of beautiful colorings.

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Daintily finished with Satin facings, in harmonizing color, shawl collars, Tuxedo or collarless models; a range of especially becoming Robes. Some all wool Plaid.

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—SECOND FLOOR—

REPUBLICAN RALLY TONIGHT

—IN—

Tremont Temple

By the Republican Club of Massachusetts

Concert by the Salem Cadet Band
And Community Singing from 7 to 8 o'clock

SPEAKERS:

Gov. CALVIN COOLIDGE
U. S. Senator HENRY CABOT LODGE
Lt.-Gov. CHANNING H. COX

HON. GEORGE H. ELLIS, President of the Club, will preside

No Tickets Required

No Reserved Seats

DOORS OPEN AT 6:30 P. M.

GEORGE H. ELLIS, Pres.

EARL E. DAVIDSON, Sec.

ISSUE BETWEEN ANARCHY AND LAW

Prohibition Not Question Between Liquor Forces and Drys in New York. It Is Said—Two Dry Gubernatorial Candidates

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—Dry leaders here declare that the issue before the voters of this State next Tuesday in respect of prohibition is not between the liquor interests and the drys but between what amounts to anarchy and the upholding of the law. Both of the major party candidates for governor, Alfred E. Smith, present Democratic Governor, and Nathan L. Miller, Republican candidate, were opposed to prohibition up to the time it was enacted. Then the Governor took part in an attempt to nullify the Constitution of the United States by signing a 3.5 per cent beer bill, and even now seeks to retain that attitude of defiance on the part of the State as against an indefinite possible day when the federal government may recede from its position.

This, as described by one dry leader, "is a proposition that the New York State shall sell the United States flag and that Tammany, which was in sympathy with nullification in behalf of human slavery in the nineteenth century stands for nullification in behalf of the brewery in the twentieth."

Judge Miller stands for accepting the mandate of the Supreme Court and for making New York law conform to the federal law as interpreted by that court.

But Judge Miller did not make his position clear until the campaign was well along. Meanwhile State Senator George F. Thompson, prohibition candidate, has never hesitated to let it be known that he is a thorough dry; and it has not been necessary for him, as it was for Judge Miller, to make any statement clarifying his attitude.

Apparently the dry vote will be split between Judge Miller and Senator Thompson. The Senator has accused the Anti-Saloon League of not dealing fairly with him in apparently coming out for Judge Miller, after the latter's stand for enforcement. The league conceded that to the Senator's energetic efforts was due the fact that the necessity of taking a clear dry stand was finally forced on the attention of the regular Republican machine. But the league advised him to rest content with that victory and now that the Republican nominee had left no doubt where he stood, to drop enforcement as the chief Thompson issue.

This the Senator declined to do. He has remained in the campaign, into which he entered with the prestige of a large Republican protest vote, and he believes that he will make an excellent showing.

The dry voter in this State has either the judge or the Senator to vote for. He can form his own conclusion as to which is more thoroughly pledged to enforcement.

Enforcement in Alaska

Public Sentiment Increasing for Conviction of Law Violators

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office
SAN FRANCISCO, California—James A. Siniser, United States District Attorney of Juneau, Alaska, who has been in this city, says that public sentiment with regard to the enforcement of prohibition shows a decided improvement in Alaska and is aiding in bringing about the conviction of law violators.

"The shipping in of liquor from Canadian territory is giving me considerable trouble in enforcing prohibition," said Mr. Siniser. "A great deal of it seems to be purchased at Stewart and transported across the

line to Alaska and then transported up and down the coast of southeastern Alaska.

"There is one feature which I would emphasize. There has always seemed to be in the minds of the people of Alaska, the thought that they have a right to violate the law and get it away they can, but recently I have noted considerable change among the best people on this subject, and they are going to take a more active interest in the suppression of liquor sales than formerly."

CLOSING OF COTTON GINS IS OPPOSED

Governors of Mississippi and Georgia Refuse to Comply With the Louisiana Appeal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office
NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—Cotton producing states are by no means united in favor of the Louisiana plan of closing all gins beginning on November 1.

William Russell, Governor of Mississippi, yesterday advised John M. Parker, Governor of Louisiana, who issued the appeal to the governors of all cotton-growing states, that the gins of Mississippi would not close for 30 days, because there were not enough warehouses in the State to store the cotton unginned. Governor Russell favors ginning the cotton and then holding both it and the seed for better prices.

Hugh M. Dorsey, Governor of Georgia, informed Governor Parker that the gins of Georgia would not be closed for any period whatever, and that he favored procedure with the cotton crop, allowing normal economic laws of supply and demand to function. He recommended that such financing of the cotton as may be needed be done at current prices by cooperative planters' organizations formed for this purpose.

Thomas E. Kilby, Governor of Alabama, followed Governor Parker's request and called on the gins to suspend operations.

Governors of other cotton-growing states are slow to respond to Governor Parker's appeal.

Conference on Sugar

New Orleans Meeting Considers Plans for Marketing Crop

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—Representatives of cane growers in Louisiana and some from Mississippi attended a meeting of planters, sugar manufacturers, brokers, commission merchants and bankers last night in the St. Charles Hotel here to consider plans for marketing the sugar crop, now about to come on the market, so as to enable the producers and manufacturers to get what they claim is production cost, which they aver they will not get under present prices.

Recommendations made at this meeting were that the growers accept part cash from the factories for their crop and the balance in refined sugar; that the growers hold this sugar until they can get what they consider a remunerative price for it; that a central committee be formed from among the growers for the control and sale of this sugar, collecting it in bonded warehouses, as cotton is now collected, and that the money so received be prorated among the growers according to their crops, so that all shall receive the same price per pound.

According to the planters and sugar-makers, such steps are necessary, because the consuming trade is unwilling to buy the Louisiana crop manufactured this year, owing to the general disposition among jobbers not to buy anything for which they have no immediate outlet. In other words, the trade is buying only a few barrels of sugar at a time this year, whereas in former years, it bought by the carload.

MR. VANDERLIP ON WORLD PROBLEMS

Growth in Population an Important Factor—Economic Welfare Depends on Peace—Finance, Banking and Credit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
BOSTON, Massachusetts—The situation throughout the world today provides sufficient economic basis for the establishment of a league of nations which will promote international peace and allow relief to endangered peoples, declared Frank A. Vanderlip, international financier, during the conference discussion on finance, banking and credit held by the Associated Industries of Massachusetts on the second and last day of their fifth annual meeting. Mr. Vanderlip asserted that the underlying factor in world problems of the present is the growth of the world's population in the last 70 years, during which it has increased by three-quarters. Interrupted by war, distribution of necessities has been cut off from millions of people, he said, and their economic and national future depends upon world peace.

Foreign Exchange

Mr. Vanderlip answered many questions covering the subject of foreign exchange, declaring that no change in the adverse rates to foreign nations could be anticipated until political, economic and currency problems have been solved. The question as to when readjustments could be expected, he said, was unanswerable, and the mere fact that the English pound sterling or the French franc were once normal is no reason that they will return quickly to par.

Reviewing the situation in England, Mr. Vanderlip declared that the coal and labor condition forecasts difficulties which enter into the exchange problem. The miner is inefficient and the exports of coal, the foundation of Great Britain's economic organization, are decreasing, he asserted, and added that the power placed in the Council of Action does not seem to indicate a rapid return to harmonious conditions. In France, Mr. Vanderlip said, exchange hinges to a great extent on the indemnity from Germany and taxation. France, he said, has one of the strongest governments of recent years, but finance depends on deflation and the means provided for this deflation.

Federal Reserve System

The questions and subjects covered by Mr. Vanderlip were of wide range. He commended a plan proposed to the convention looking to the establishment of a committee of experts who would aid and advise industrial concerns, having access to their books and full knowledge of their problems. Mr. Vanderlip, referring to banking, said he felt that the reserve of the Federal Reserve system, now about 40 per cent, was not adequate, and expressed the view that an added reserve would aid price reduction. He also said that he did not look for any immediate or large result from the Chinese consortium plan now projected by international banking interests.

At a foreign trade conference of the association, Philip B. Kennedy, vice-

president of the First Federal Banking Association of New York, declared that close relationship and understanding must be built up between the exporter and the bank which is supporting him. The foreign trade situation, he said, is complicated particularly by the money problem and needs the greatest skill, vision and business acumen possible.

MISUSE OF RUSSIAN FUNDS ALLEGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—That funds sent by check by the Omsk All-Russian Government for the purpose of paying American creditors is being misapplied in the payment of salaries to Russian noblemen now in the United States, was alleged by counsel for the MacGregor Grant Corporation of New York. The corporation is seeking an injunction to enjoin S. Ughet, financial attaché of the Russian Embassy at Washington, from paying out any moneys on deposit in the National City Bank except to Claude Nankivel or the MacGregor Grant Corporation, of which Mr. Nankivel is an officer. Phelan Beale, counsel for the New York corporation, who made the charges, said that \$6,000,000 was sent by the Omsk Government to the Russian Embassy to pay creditors. The attorney expressed the fear that none will be left unless a restraining injunction is obtained. The corporation he represents, he said, has a claim of \$100,000 for automobiles shipped to Russia in 1917.

CLOSING POLICY DENOUNCED

FORT WORTH, Texas—D. E. Lyday, president of the Texas Farmers Union, yesterday denounced the recent request of the Governor of Louisiana that all cotton gins close for a month in order to raise the price of the staple. "Such a policy would mean financial ruin for Texas farmers," said Mr. Lyday. "We still have 1,500,000 bales of cotton to gather, while in Louisiana most of the crop has been picked. I understand Texas gins could not afford to close."

EQUAL PAY ASKED FOR EQUAL WORK

Federal Employees Seek a Reclassification to Bring About This and Other Reforms in the Government Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Government of the United States is the largest employer of Labor in the world, and yet it is charged that it has been slow to awake to the importance of making salaries throughout its service uniform for persons doing the same kind of work and to provide equal opportunities for the advancement of deserving employees. Federal employees have been asking for a reclassification of the federal service that would bring about such a result and the demand is being supported by the National League of Women Voters, which has branches throughout the country, and by other organizations. In a recent number of the Federal Employee it was stated that "Congress, with control over appropriations, has the inherent power of creating positions, or fixing compensation, and of determining the functions of the departments and the requirements and qualifications for positions created to carry out those functions, while the Executive has the power over appointments and administrations. Congress is, or should be, interested primarily in the impersonal factors of employment; in the position, not in the individual who fills the position."

Complicated Situation

That is, Congress creates departments and positions to carry out a specified program for the government, a legislative function, but the President, through the Civil Service Commission, determines the kind of persons who are to carry out the work. The situation is complicated by the fact that Congress makes the appropri-

ations for the positions created by it, but filled by the President. The proposed budget legislation will, therefore, have a direct bearing on reclassification.

The most important recommendations of the commission appointed to study reclassification were embodied in the draft of a bill presented to the Senate at the last session provided for the adoption and control of classification, which includes a systematic examination of the various departments of the government and looks toward the work of the proposed budget committee, and for increases in pay and promotions.

Effect of Reclassification

The National Federation of Federal Employees thus summarizes what reclassification will mean:

"To federal employees it means: 1, salaries and wages on the basis of work performed; 2, equal pay for equal work; 3, fair pay in accordance with modern standards; and progressive employment policies; 4, fair pay in relation to the cost of living, with a recognized minimum wage; 5, modern standards in employment conditions."

"To the public it means: 1, improved service to the government and to the people who pay for the machinery of government, through improved morale of the workers and through retention of highly trained men and women now leaving the service in great numbers to accept better offers outside; 2, business-like standards for the biggest business on earth; 3, employment policies which are a credit, not a shame, to the nation."

DIAZ FAMILY IN NEW ORLEANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—Gen. Felix Diaz, last of the revolutionary leaders to lay down their arms in Mexico, will return within two weeks to New Orleans, whence he sailed, February 16, 1916, to start his last revolution, according to Mrs. Diaz, who, with their children, is living in New Orleans. He will enter business here with Mrs. Diaz's brothers.

CHINESE INTERIOR TRADE EXPEDITED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—L. W. Meekins, United States Trade Commissioner at Peking, yesterday reported that the South Manchurian Railway probably will have a double track from Dairen to Chang Chun by the end of this year, the second track having already been completed from Dairen to a point north of Mukden. The South Manchurian Railway is reported to have discharged 10,000 employees on account of the decline of traffic, and the trade commissioner advises that foreign shippers who heretofore have experienced difficulty with shipments over this road will find better facilities afforded them now in trading in Manchuria. In view of the railroad's eagerness to obtain more business.

Mr. Meekins also reported that the Lung-hai Railway, which is the only line of any importance running from east to west in China for a considerable distance through the interior, has been completed for 346 miles between Hsuehoufu, Kiangsu, and Kwanyintang, in Honan Province. This is the central section of a railway from Kansu Province to the sea, for which a Belgian syndicate, formed in 1912, holds a concession and is now planning to construct the western section, consisting of about 515 miles from Kwanyintang to Lanchowfu. The eastern section, 160 miles from Hsuehoufu to Hanchow, has been turned over to a Dutch banking syndicate, which has raised about \$16,000,000 for building the railway and improving the port of Hanchow.

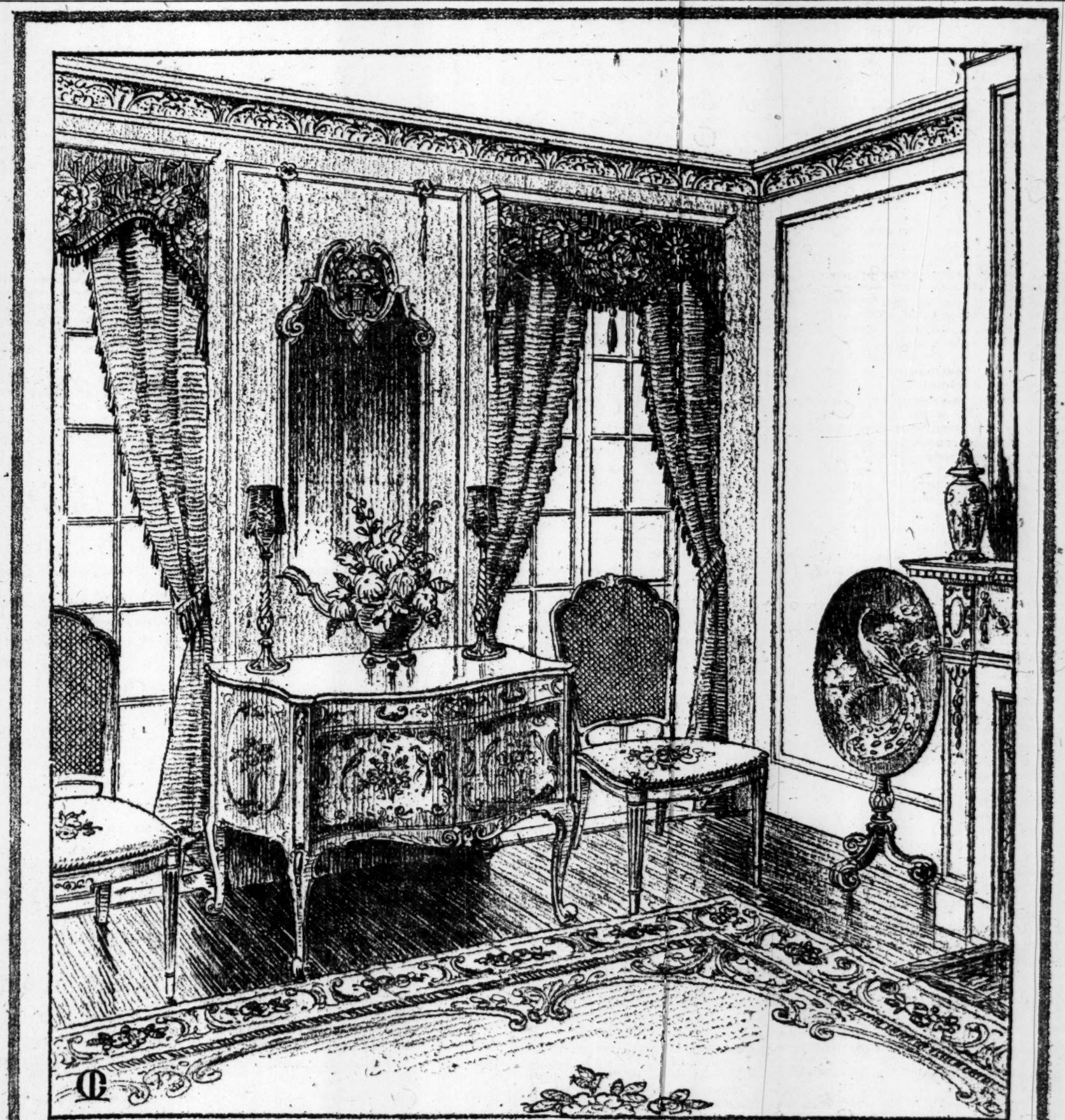
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FREE DRUG DISPENSARY CLOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—The Louisiana State Board of Health has been directed by a special committee of the Orleans Parish and Louisiana State Medical societies to close the free drug dispensary in this city, because it made New Orleans a gathering place for drug addicts.



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Broadway at Ninth
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Just a little illustration of some of the things we like to do.

During a recent visit to France we discovered some very good hats for men that could be brought over here to sell at \$3.

We knew that many men in America would welcome the opportunity to buy a soft hat or a derby hat at \$3; so we ordered about 2,400 of them.

They are good hats . . . practical and sightly; not exactly like the hats most men here have been accustomed to seeing; but good, nevertheless.

Our idea in bringing over these hats was to be helpful. If American men like the hats, we'll get more.

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SPAIN'S NEW LABOR COMBINE CONFIDENT

Socialists and Syndicalists Are Full of Enthusiasm for Their Scheme for Promoting a Strong Council of Action

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, Spain.—The new union between the two chief labor organizations of Spain, combining the Socialists with the syndicalists, is creating an extraordinary amount of interest and discussion, although the view is expressed in most quarters that are opposed to these people that their ideas and their grand scheme for the promotion of a "Council of Action" to work its will directly upon the government will not succeed. The new combination itself, however, is full of enthusiasm, meetings of sections and of the representatives of the whole are being held continually, and occasional manifestos issued. They seem to have very little doubt, themselves, that they are a strong force and that they will proceed to make things move.

There is naturally much interest in the attitude of what may be called the pure Socialists, the political and parliamentary people who are not mixed up with the syndicalist business, and attention is given to a statement by Indalecio Prieto, the Bilbao Socialist deputy, who in recent times has taken a lead in the Chamber. Mr. Prieto does not think much of the new union, and his expressions of opinion are quoted with much approval by the "Epoca," which thereupon suggests that the union has not anything like the importance it pretends it has, that it is without any logical reason for its existence, and is, in fact, contrary to the interests and designs of those who constitute it. The paper says that a person so little under suspicion for the reality of his Socialism as Indalecio Prieto recognizes that this is so, and considers this union as a radical change in the doctrine and procedure of the leaders of syndicalism, opposed to all intervention in politics.

Political Effect of Pact

Will the pact entered into between the Federation and the General Union have political effect? asks Mr. Prieto. "Or are we to believe that the union between these two organizations is going to limit itself to the publication of a manifesto? That would be to make the whole thing look ridiculous, and ridicule is the only thing to which there is no possible defense." The "Epoca" says that the first positive effect, not being a matter of the applause of the gallery, has already been achieved by the union, and that is open demonstration of the fact by the very circumstance of the effecting of this union that neither Socialism nor syndicalism in Spain has any strength or any means.

The executive of the Republican Federation has sent out a circular to its chief elements calling them to a big Republican congress which is to be held in the latter part of this month, in which circular some interesting remarks are made upon the present state of things. There is bitter comment on the prevailing lack of all social discipline, of the outrages that are becoming so frequent in the country and the disdain of democratic forms on the part of those who presume to put themselves forward as leaders without having made the least sacrifice for the causes they represent, which ought to be an indispensable preliminary. The circular appeals to the recipients that they should make no compromises as to common ideals with the monarchists, but that they should assemble at the forthcoming congress and there exchange their opinions and impressions on the best courses to pursue, condemning the outrages that are taking place as an instrument of struggle but defending the just aspirations of the proletariat to economic redemption and to the acquisition of political power.

Pertinent Observations

Again there are some pertinent observations in that very plain spoken organ of the extreme Right, "El Debate." It wants to know what are the representative measures of the government about which the new Socialist-Syndicalist combination has talked so much, going on to say that by the admission of one of their own leaders the deported men, about whom there had been such a fuss, were foreigners. As to the declaration that the Barcelona syndicates were illegal—and the subsequent transference of their funds to a "society" that did not exist—that was a matter that did not affect the General Workers' Union, whose organizations conducted their business normally and legally. It was suggested that the names were being provoked to a direct and intensely revolutionary procedure, but that was not true, and, while there was a certain and somewhat revolutionary nucleus in Barcelona, that was not the case in the rest of Spain despite the declarations of leaders and all that sort of thing. Had they, then, to seek for the origin of this alliance and of the new movement that had been announced very far from Spain—in the zone of M. Lénine? "El Debate" for itself says that it does not know, but that the government ought to make inquiries upon this point.

The organ of the extreme Conservatives speculates upon the result of

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the new union. It says that if the government changes its methods and subordinates its procedure to a desire not to have the term reactionary applied to it, if it gives ear to the old song of liberty, which is heard no longer by the governments of London and Paris—and much less by that of Moscow—if it countenances the open organizing and propaganda efforts of revolutionary agents, if it vacillates, if it halts, if it gives more attention to the clamor of professional politicians than to the support of Spanish society, then, indeed, it is possible that the new revolutionary compact may have sanguinary results in the near future. After animadverting on the methods of government of Mr. Lénine and Mr. Trotsky, which it says consist in the imposing on the people a ferocious class dictatorship, "El Debate" says that it will give its support to the government, but only on condition that it does not desert its position of defender of order and society.

No Clubs Closed

The Count de Bugallal, the new Minister of the Interior, has been giving close attention and many denials to statements made by the leaders of the new combination. Dealing with the allegation that the government has been closing the clubs and meeting places of workmen's organizations, he declares that in Madrid there is not a single one closed, and that it is a remarkable fact that a meeting which is to be held to protest against such closing is to take place in the Casa del Pueblo, which is the place where all workmen's associations forgoth. As to the provinces, he was not aware if the case was the same, but he had issued instructions for inquiries to be made, and if there was a single case where such a center or club was closed without proper justification the suspension would instantly be removed. The exceptional measures that were being taken in various ways at various places would cease the moment that the exceptional events that caused them stopped, and there would be a speedy return to the normal life, for the government had no interest in maintaining an exceptional state of things.

The Count de Bugallal states that he has heard that two speakers on behalf of the new union have declared that their procedure responded to orders they had received from abroad. One of these men said that they obeyed mandates from the leader of the party who resided in Berlin, and another declared that they obeyed instructions which were transmitted to them from the delegates of Soviet Russia who were in Spain. The Count said that these things were very significant and plainly indicated that in their own country there were no motives to be added for the procedure of the Communists. He lamented that while the forces of disorder were banding themselves together in unity, those that stood for the maintenance of political and social order were continually in a state of disunity which increased rather than otherwise, and he made reference to a disturbing message that had just been received from Mr. la Cierva on the railway rates question.

STRICTER LIQUOR ENFORCEMENT ASKED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario.—Temperance workers in the Province of Ontario are by no means satisfied that the Ontario Temperance Act is keeping the liquor business in check. When the committee of the Ontario Legislature which is considering the act and its administration considered the question at Queen's Park recently the Rev. Ben B. Spence, Ontario secretary of the Dominion Alliance, was present to lay before the committee suggestions for a revision of the act. He would restrict the quantity of liquor for which doctors are allowed to prescribe to six or eight ounces and limit the number of prescriptions. He would prohibit the manufacture and sale of native wines in the Province and would lower the proof spirits in "near beer" to one-half of one per cent. Lastly, the Rev. Mr. Spence would abolish the administration of the Ontario Temperance Act by a commission and would have it administered by the usual authorities of the law as other laws are administered.

The Dominion Alliance secretary claimed that 75 per cent of the prescriptions issued by doctors were "bogus" or for beverage purposes. This was strongly denied by Dr. Forbes Godfrey, member for West York, who all along has taken up the cudgels on behalf of the medical profession. The Rev. Mr. Spence said that "our law is a joke when compared with the laws in some of the states."

The Hon. H. C. Nixon, provincial secretary, hinted that there would be early action along the lines of taking the administration of the Ontario Temperance Act out of the hands of the present board of license commissioners.

WISE WOMAN
SHE is saving money every meal buying second cuts, using up odds and ends, and her husband says the food has never been so good before. She is using the wonder-worker of cookery—

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AUSTRIA'S LEANING TOWARD GERMANY

France, It Is Said, Cannot Consent to an Attachment Which for the Austrians May Mean a Very Vital Necessity

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—French official opinion is changing to some extent on the subject of the junction of Austria and Germany. France cannot yet consent to this attachment, but there is distinct feeling that it is not sufficient to possess a negative policy. A positive policy must be found. The crisis in Austria is great, and whatever political preoccupations France has she has certainly no desire to be regarded as a country opposed to humanitarian solutions. She does not wish the junction to take place, but she realizes that she is responsible for the provision of an alternative scheme.

This change of view has arisen in consequence of the recent move on the part of Austria toward attachment. The Austrian Assembly voted in favor of a plebiscite on the question. This national consultation is to take place six months hence.

The Christian Socialists succeeded in causing the rejection of a project of the Pan-Germans, who demanded the immediate attachment. They considered that a happy compromise was the holding of a plebiscite at a later date.

An Acute Question

The question, though postponed, is nevertheless placed before France as well as Austria in an acute form. Nobody has the slightest doubt about the result of the plebiscite. Everybody in France knows that the people of Austria will, unless something is done, turn almost unanimously toward Germany. It is for them a vital necessity to form an alliance of some kind, since they are isolated in a small state without resources, with a capital designed for a great country. The new Austria which has shrunk to the smallest dimensions is not viable. It cannot exist as it was constituted by the peace-makers at Paris. About that point everybody agrees. Therefore if Austria is not to be attached to Germany, some other means of escape from impossible economic conditions must be found for her.

The representative of The Christian Science Monitor finds this opinion now held in the highest circles. Indeed, there does not seem any doubt about the need of a new policy. The difficulty is in discovering what that new policy shall be. The policy of non-possessum is discredited. It is easy to say "No" to a project, but it is felt to be the moral duty of France to show Austria what other steps can be taken.

The Coming Plebiscite

There are some diplomats who hold that Austria even in envisaging a plebiscite is violating the terms of the Treaty which she signed. That contention is open to dispute. There seems to be really nothing in the Treaty which prevents her from platonically consulting the wishes of the people. But she is expressly forbidden from acting upon those wishes if they should be favorable to the junction of Germany.

Article 88 of the Treaty of St. Germain stipulates clearly the independence of Austria who engages herself to abstain from all acts which would compromise her independence except with the consent of the League of Nations. Upon this point there can be no discussion.

But even such official organs as the "Echo de Paris" and the "Temps" agree that it is not sufficient to set aside one solution of a real problem without bringing forward another. The Austrian Republic, separated from the other state which formed the old Monarchy, cannot be left as it is. The former Chancellor, Dr. Charles Renner, has not ceased to demand that his people should be given the right to live. The stories which are told by all observers who have visited Austria are to the effect that the

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tría agree. A mistake has been made by the Treaty-makers in cutting off Vienna from all natural resources and the result is highly unfortunate. It is to the honor of France that she realizes the necessity of adopting concrete measures which will enable the Austrians to respect the Treaty.

Austria Isolated

Even at the period when the French Senate ratified the Treaty of St. Germain, the members, without distinction of party, did not spare their criticisms. Francis Albert was particularly eloquent. He showed in the clearest manner that it was wrong to leave the new Austria, a country almost entirely mountainous and poor, isolated in the center of Europe, with for neighbors her old enemies the Czechs-Slovaks, the Hungarians and the Jugo-Slavians. The effect could only be to induce her to turn toward Germany.

At first France seemed disposed to be the friend of Austria. Mr. Aizé, when he was at Vienna, did much to bring about better relations and to bring Austria material assistance. This assistance was all the more welcome because to a large extent at least it was undesired. That is to say that France could expect no return from Austria, although possibly Austria could embarrass the policy which France then pursued.

France's Plans

Since then the Quai d'Orsay has turned its attention in other directions. It is more occupied with Bavaria and with Hungary. The emergence of the Petite Entente has upset at least one French plan. France had a scheme for a Danubian federation. She imagined that while there were grave objections to the attachment of Austria to Germany while Germany was united, those objections would disappear if Bavaria could be detached from Prussia. At the same time she was desirous of joining up Hungary with the new combination in Central Europe. This plan had many defects. It would certainly have solved the Austrian problem, but then Austria is afraid of Hungary, which has a reactionary government, nor is she desirous of an alliance with a detached monarchist Bavaria. In any case the scheme can now hardly be successful, and the problem of Austria cannot wait until in course of time such a Danubian federation is possible.

Indeed the principal reason which brought into being the Petite Entente of Czechoslovakia, Jugo-Slavia, and Rumania, was precisely the desire to prevent the formation of a narrow Danubian federation which would be hostile to them and in which would be included a monarchist and imperial Hungary which would quite conceivably endeavor to retake the lands lost in the war. It will be seen that there is little hope for Austria in this direction and, as a colleague of the representative of The Christian Science Monitor who has just returned from Vienna declares, the need of a solution is extremely urgent. Conditions are even worse than when Mr. Hoover visited the country.

Everything, then, indicates the absolute necessity of France approaching the Austrian problem in a new way and official circles and the press give every evidence that she is doing so.

MATTHIAS ERZBERGER AND THE WORLD WAR

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany.—The volume of reminiscences called "Experiences in the World War," just given to the world by Matthias Erzberger, former Minister of Finance, prominent member of the Center Party, and during the whole of the war one of the most prominent German politicians and intriguers, will prove of great value to the historian anxious to be clarified about a great deal which was obscure in German policy during the fateful years, 1914-1918.

Mr. Erzberger's activity, which at first was that of an unofficial German agent, began in February, 1915, when the German Government asked him to go to Rome to use his influence to dissuade Italy from entering the war on the side of the Allies. Mr. Erzberger readily consented and very shortly after his arrival there sent the German Chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, a long report containing the following sentences: "I have been able in Rome to get into touch directly and indirectly with all sections and classes and the unanimous opinion, except for that of the Austrian Ambassador, may be summarized as follows: Italy will be inevitably drawn into the war unless an understanding is speedily reached with Austria-Hungary. Even with the best will on the part of the Italian Government unconditional neutrality without concessions from Austria cannot be maintained."

Realizing that opposition on the part of the Austro-Hungarian Government was the obvious obstacle in the way of suitable concessions being offered to Italy, Mr. Erzberger, whose reminiscences show him to have thoroughly enjoyed the rôle of intriguer, hurried off to Vienna. He saw most of the leading personalities in the Austrian capital and was gratified to note that the House of Parma, including also the lady who was later to become the Empress Zita, saw the necessity of an immediate arrangement with Italy. His report to the Chancellor from Vienna contained the following passage: "I believe I am able to state that, through my visit to Vienna, it has been decided that the far reaching demands expected from Italy will not be met by a mere negative or the rupture of negotiations."

Negotiations proceeded, but, as he repeatedly pointed out, they proceeded much too slowly, very precious time being lost. Activity on the part of the allied ambassadors at Rome, to which city he had returned, alarmed the watchful Matthias Erzberger, and he became more and more convinced that unless Germany put pressure to bear upon her ally in favor of the granting of the concessions already referred to, Italy would declare war not, perhaps, on Germany but certainly on the lesser partner. On Sunday, May 2, he telegraphed from Rome to highly placed friends at Vienna as follows: "The affair stands on the edge of a knife. Cadorna wants war. Italy is prepared for war. Our common destiny, the future of the Hapsburg dynasty, the result of the whole war, hangs on the necessity of keeping Italy quiet by granting her demands. As the situation is developing here there is clearly no time to lose."

On the day following, he telegraphed again to Vienna as follows: "An im-

mediate and complete settlement is absolutely necessary."

He telegraphed at the same time to the German Chancellor: "There should be neither delay nor weakness on our part in this matter. We should compel with energy and, if necessary, with brutality, Austria-Hungary to make the necessary concessions within three days. Otherwise we shall be the losers here."

On Monday, May 10, Mr. Erzberger called on the obstinate Austrian Ambassador, Baron von Macchio, and after a prolonged argument prevailed on him to propose on his own responsibility certain concessions to Italy as the price of her neutrality. The Ambassador sent a list of concessions to the Italian Government, but the last minute effort to reconcile Italy if, indeed, Italy could have been reconciled, failed.

DELAGOA TRAMWAY STRIKE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its South African News Office

CAPE TOWN, Cape Colony.—During the recent tramway strike in Delagoa, the Chamber of Commerce endeavored to negotiate between the parties and succeeded in getting the municipality to agree to an increase of fares subject to the tramway company increasing the number of cars and extending the system. The company expressed its willingness to resume service and meet all the claims of the men except that they were not willing to give their employees all the extra wages which they wanted. This was the chief cause of the strike going on, so long.

SOUTH AFRICAN SENATE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its South African News Office

CAPE TOWN, Cape Colony.—The South African Senate will automatically resign tomorrow. General Smuts recently announced. The new senators will be elected by the House of Assembly and the provincial councils sitting together while the government will nominate eight senators who will sit for 10 years unless the Constitution is changed.

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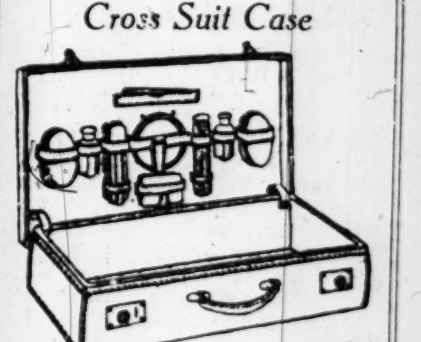
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GRANJO CABINET IN FULL TIDE OF CRISIS

So-Called Coalition Ministry of Portugal, It Is Said, Has Been Brought to This Condition by Action of the Republicans

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LISBON, Portugal—The so-called coalition cabinet of Antonio Granjo, who is the Liberal chief, has been for some time in the full tide of crisis and difficulty. The Republican element has brought about the crisis, and though it is remarked that they have taken an extraordinary course in doing so, it was sufficiently obvious that if it were not provoked in this way it would in some other, and that before long. It is quite impossible for a Portuguese ministry to carry on intact while attempting little and doing less, with the country in the seething state it is, bits of it under martial law and the soldiers with machine guns constantly established in the main streets and squares of the capital and of the northern city, Oporto, and with the populace, intensely discontented owing to the lack of supplies, the high prices and the want of work and trade, writing letters to the papers denouncing the government and all the politicians for their useless ways.

Consequently the Republicans have nipped in first in the provocation of the crisis, getting whatever credit there is to be had from such precedence. The Directory, as their chief executive is called, of the "Portuguese Republican party" has published a note in which it intimates that it no longer authorizes its representative, Velinho Correia, Minister of Commerce, to remain in the government and at the same time it asks for the resignation of Rego Chagas, Minister of Instruction.

The note adds that the Directory had already intimated to the Minister of Commerce its view, but he had not accepted it. On the other hand the Minister of Instruction had stated that in such circumstances he felt he could no longer remain a member of the government and would therefore present his resignation immediately. The Directory says that the Republican Party must cease to be represented in the Cabinet, and in the circumstances will have done so. Antonio Granjo, the Premier, has had a copy of the Directory resolution forwarded to him.

Solidarity Broken

Velinho Correia insists on continuing in the Cabinet in spite of the resolution, and so solidarity between him and the Republican Party is broken. The question of the moment is whether the Premier can plug up the cracks in the Cabinet as quickly and effectively as is necessary to prevent the whole thing falling to pieces immediately. Even if he can, as he is trying to do, the repairs can be only temporary. As to the Republican Party, they really deserve no credit for patriotism, sane politics, or anything else in this matter, for though the Granjo Ministry be ineffective, like such a long string of its predecessors, and as all must be while politics are what they are in Portugal, and no broad view is taken of the country's needs, the Republican display is nothing better than one more in the endless series of party intrigues and machinations which are small and petty in inverse proportion to the troubles and dangers of the country.

The people are now taking to writing letters in large quantities to leading politicians, upbraiding them for their knavery and follies, and some of these letters have been made public. "In Lisbon," says one of them, "everything that is needful to life is scarce or absent, and the misery of the whole country is great. There is a shortage of transports by sea and land, there is shortage of bread, and there is shortage of coal, and yet in spite of all the troubles the men in Parliament only aggravate the distressing situation of Portugal."

No Budget Passed

Another person who writes to upbraid Parliament and the politicians exclaims, "Do not say that the Portuguese people are not sufficiently educated for a republic! What they had never dreamt of that members of Parliament would take advantage of their situation merely to serve their interests and their vanities. After eight months of legislature they have not passed the budget; they have certainly mentioned the matter of the loan so necessary for the life of the state but they have done nothing practical; they have not promulgated any law for the increase of the taxes with the object of covering the deficit, nor have they taken any steps for the leveling of the exchange which stands at such an extraordinary point. They have wasted their time talking, and the various groups have been doing nothing but accusing each other in the most violent terms of improper political practices."

"While all this has been happening, misery has been increasing throughout the country and not a day goes by but there are meetings to protest against the circumstances which cause the shortage of bread, of coal and of vegetables. Most need not be spoken of any more. In a country that is suffering from such tortures, from general depression, hopelessness, and hunger the politicians can do nothing but concern themselves with their own ambitions. Even the plots of the Bolsheviks have not the effect of making them raise their thoughts and direct their hearts toward the ideal of the Portuguese nation. There have been patriots, Mr. Sa Cardoso among

them, who have sounded the note of alarm ten, twenty, thirty times, but alas! nobody has listened to them."

Political Extreme

That is a sample of what the better minds among the people are giving expression to, but though there may be much of this thinking, patience has become a vice among the Portuguese, and they seem to have made up their minds to bear nearly everything and to say as little as possible. The active minorities, however, the Royalists and the Syndicalists, who have made themselves, are not thus passive. The lack of educators among the people is largely responsible for the apathy, and then when a Portuguese, if he is poor, acquires some education and can read the papers for himself, he is so shocked and scandalized at the situation that he promptly goes to some political extreme.

Of the most highly dangerous and increasing extent of the Bolshevik activities there is no need to say any more at the moment. What the monarchists are doing is not generally known. They are naturally silent, but there is an impression that they are preparing some big work of their own. A letter from former King Manoel, which has just been printed in the Portuguese papers, causes some discussion. Manoel, of course, is no longer in the position of being a candidate for the throne of Portugal, and it is easy for him to give advice. In this letter he exhorts all the Portuguese to lay aside their jealousies and their rivalries and to unite for the purpose of saving the country from the many crises that seem upon the point of crushing her. He urges that it is essential that all conservative elements should join together and assist in a work of reconstruction before these crises prove fatal to the honor of the nation. He says that there ought to be an amnesty for political prisoners, and that for his own part, though he does not abandon his beliefs, he is willing to place himself at the disposal of the country when danger threatens it. All must strive, he says, not toward revolution, which at a time like this would be disastrous to the position and prospects of the country, but to fight the enormous general crises with which the country is attacked. He mentions that he himself while in England, the ally of Portugal, works for the good of the country.

There are various passages in this manifesto which, though on the whole well meant and telling the Portuguese once again of the dangers they are in, are not considered particularly impressive. Meanwhile the Foreign Minister has gone to London to discuss affairs with Lord Curzon, and a Portuguese delegation, including the Finance Minister, has departed to attend the Financial Conference at Brussels. As to each expedition it may be said that Portugal is intensely dissatisfied with the treatment meted out to her internationally in practically every respect.

LARGE NUMBER OF PASSPORTS IN 1919

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

The statistics of passports issued by the Department of State show that as an average 34,000 passports a year have been issued during the last eight years. The peak year during this period was 1919, following the armistice, during which year more than 98,000 passports were issued. The number of passports issued by the State Department for the current calendar year probably will exceed all records.

This year is the first since the entrance of the United States into the war to show a normal curve for the number of passports issued during the different seasons when travel is either heavier or lighter.

"MERRIE ENGLAND" NEEDS REVIVING

"Old Cornwall Society" Formed to Preserve "Old-World Things" Such as Folklore, Ancient Manners and Customs

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CAMBORNE, England—The Cornish mining town of Camborne is this year the scene of the exhibition of the Royal Cornwall Polytechnic Society, the seventy-fourth one that the society has held, and though not upon such a large scale as the one held there 12 years ago when the boom in Cornish mining was at its height, the exhibition presents some new features of special interest and opens out new prospects and suggests new channels for thought.

The exhibition embraces mechanics, which at one time was the chief object of attention, especially in connection with mining, but it also encourages the fine arts, natural history, photography, handicrafts, pottery, and ornamental art and home-craft of all kinds. The work of the County Council students, especially those of Redruth and Camborne, received special commendation for home-craft work, which is the first of its kind to be exhibited at a polytechnic exhibition.

All Should Be Friends

Henry Jenner, F. S. A., the president of the society, was kind enough to grant a representative of The Christian Science Monitor an interview, in which he emphasized his views, set forth in his presidential address, where he pleaded for the reconstruction of "Merrie England" in which all classes could join together in common amusements and pastimes and all be friends together. It seemed to some people an impossible ideal, but he felt it was not so impossible as it seemed and all manner of little things might be done to help it.

Some people doubted if England ever was merry, but he thought medieval life must have been very jolly at its best with its folk songs, folk dances, village dramas and the rest; the amusements were neither vulgar nor harmful and all classes joined in them alike. When the so-called educated classes stood more and more aloof from the people their sports tended to become low, vulgar and often cruel.

The present was a time when antiquarian revivals of old manners and customs were possible and there was a considerable movement in that direction already. In Cornwall hurling and wrestling, which were distinctly Cornish sports, might be revived, as well as the Cornish dramas and folk songs and dances. Though much has been done by the Village Drama Society and other societies, what was wanted was to make them more general and to interest the people so that they might organize and work them themselves. They should not be left entirely to the so-called working classes, and the upper and middle classes should not look on merely or avoid them.

A Warning Given

Discussing whether they should seek to restore the old amusements rather than to strike out on new lines, the president, who had just returned from a visit to northern Italy, said Italy was a warning that to break with the past and to lose respect for beauty and antiquity did not make a nation any the happier but very much the reverse.

The revival of old-world amusements was only part of a very desirable stimulation of interest in the past, which might also be encouraged in other ways, and he directed atten-

tion to the idea of "Old Cornwall societies" for the preservation of old-world things, dialect, folklore manners and customs, and the like. A really successful "Old Cornwall Society" has been started this year, chiefly organized by R. Morton Nance, and it was suggested that similar societies might be formed somewhat on the lines of the women's institutes that were already doing such excellent work. The Cornwall Education Committee has adopted a scheme which will soon be in working order. It is a matter in which all classes can join, and is to include grown-up people as well as children in the collecting of rural lore.

In his address, to which he gave the

title of "The Renaissance of Merrie England," he pleaded with Herbert Lewis, M. P., for the development of rural libraries on the ground that they would do much to allay unrest and mitigate the dullness of country life. There were those who made it their business to foment class hatred and discontent, some of whom no doubt were genuine if wrong-headed idealists, but they were all tools consciously or otherwise of mischievous enemies of civilization.

Good literature that could be easily obtained was a factor that would make for peace and happiness in rural life. It is unfortunate that literature of the wrong sort is easy to obtain, whereas

sound books which would be of real value to workers were only to be obtained at prohibitive prices.

The exhibits of minerals by the School of Metalliferous Mining, Camborne, and the collection of west country veinstones and rocks illustrating differentiation, were awarded bronze medals. In the needlework sections, and lace-making, the judges recommended that in future a small loan exhibition of embroidery be held.

If the dream of the president is fulfilled the makers of merry England will be able to ply their needles as their grandmothers did in the old days, and produce works of art such as those that have come down and are now considered priceless.

WOMEN WILL HELP TO WRITE CONSTITUTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—For the first time in the history of the United States women will help to write the constitution of a state when the Louisiana constitutional convention meets here next February. Gov. John M. Parker has appointed two women and six men as eight of the 12 delegates at large from the state, the parish to select others. The women appointed are Mrs. John D. Wilkinson and Mrs. Joseph E. Friend, both of New Orleans.

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CLOSER WORKING IS SOUGHT FOR LABOR

British Transport and Other Organizations Are Adopting the Policy of Amalgamation by Affiliated Union Groups

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—While the miners are considering the settlement terms of the coal dispute it might be useful and instructive to consider what other trades are doing in the way of perfecting their organizations and generally supervising the planks in their platform.

While there was a possibility of a general strike among the miners still in the air, the Transport Workers Federation was compelled by the very nature of its close connection to the miners and the railwaymen in the triple alliance to consider its own internal organization. The result of the deliberations of the latter body in connection with the coal situation was a general understanding that in the event of a strike the railwaymen and the transport workers would support the miners, providing they were allowed to take part in the negotiations with the government when and after it became evident that joint strike action was inevitable.

Before passing on to consider specifically how this affected the transport workers, it might be as well to analyze just exactly what this means. Although at a first glance it pointed directly to the possibilities of a much greater danger than a coal strike to the circumstances that all the railwaymen and transport workers would cease work at the same time as the winding engines stopped raising coal to the surface, yet, on the whole, the "unity" decision, while expressing a splendid spirit of solidarity that no government can afford to ignore, must result in moderating the attitude and temper of the workers' representatives in the final negotiations. That there could be no miners' strike until the triple alliance has been consulted and allowed to participate in the negotiations seemed quite clear.

Full Strength Unstated

The correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor pointed out on a former occasion that the full strength of the triple alliance on the industrial plane had never been exercised, that is, not to the end so beloved by extreme and irresponsible people, but had invariably been directed to creating a spirit of sweet reasonableness in the party within its own ranks. That was so in the case of the railwaymen's strike nearly a year ago; neither the miners for the transport workers felt so keen as the former over the railwaymen's quarrel with the government. It is surely safe to presume that the railwaymen and transport workers will regard the situation as brighter and more full of hope than the miners.

In regard to the pledge given by representatives of the railwaymen and transport workers, the executive of the former was undoubtedly in a position to honor its decision because, unlike the Transport Workers Federation, it spoke clearly for and on behalf of one well-knit organization, the National Union of Railwaymen; whereas, Harry Gosling and Robert Williams could only speak on behalf of an organization that is itself a federation of unions catering for a conglomeration of people whose interests are by no means so well knit and among whom there is not the same sense of mutual cooperation and understanding.

A Semblance of Union

The Transport Workers Federation is an attempt to give a semblance of unity to some of the most difficult classes of workers, many of whom are in bitter competition with each other. Under less capable hands than those of Mr. Gosling and Mr. Williams, the federation might easily have fallen from the position of influence in which it stands today. That the pace has been forced by the leaders is evidenced by a resolution carried at the annual conference held in Swansea last year "when in conference was called upon to refrain from committing the unions affiliated to the federation to strike action without a ballot vote being taken of the unions concerned."

In view of the pledge given in connection with the present coal crisis, the 34 unions affiliated to the Transport Workers Federation were circled by the national executive asking for special powers to enable them to fulfill their obligations as constituent members of the triple alliance. Unless these powers were forthcoming, the transport workers representatives would be placed in a difficult situation, which must disturb their power and influence as a party to the alliance.

It was not certain that the various unions would agree to transfer re-

sponsibility even where their rules would allow them to do so, for Labor's officials are extremely conservative in matters affecting their own powers and prerogative. The circular pointed out that the efforts of the federation for many years had been directed to the end of amalgamation, which would give greater strength to the executive council and place it in a similar position to the executive of the National Union of Railwaymen. The war and subsequent industrial difficulties had interfered with its policy and prevented its fulfillment.

The lack of cohesion and executive power was, therefore, making itself felt at the present moment as it did during the railway strike last year. The executive realized that the subject matter of its appeal simply met the needs of the present situation, and that something more permanent was required if the federation was to maintain its present position in the industrial world.

In moving a resolution having for its object the consolidation of the existing unions at the annual conference held at Southampton in June last, Mr. Bevin said that in drafting the resolution he had regard to the methods which the capitalists themselves had adopted in consolidating their position. In investigating company promotions and interlocking directorates in the dockers inquiry, he found that they had not flown in the face of the identity of old companies and old undertakings; they had not interfered with old directorates, but they had established what they called holding concerns over the whole lot, and they had done that in a very subtle but very clever way. He desired that the federation should proceed on much the same lines.

Complete Amalgamation Difficult

It was difficult to draw up a scheme of complete amalgamation, and to wipe out existing machinery as with a magic wand and transfer the whole arrangements into an absolutely new state of organization. The conference eventually agreed to recommend to the constituent bodies to increase the contributions to the federation, the federation to undertake the complete organization of the transport workers, and the carrying out of negotiations of national and an international character. It was also agreed that out of the sum transferred to the federation the latter should provide a national organizing and administrative staff for wage purposes.

Although reference was made to the relative positions of the railwaymen's leader and themselves, it will be seen that the scheme proceeds rather on the constitution of the Miners Federation of Great Britain, giving to each unit autonomy in their own domestic affairs such as the purely friendly benefit side; the federation, as is now the case with the miners, to take full responsibility for initiating the conduct of wages, hours, and working agreements.

The Transport Workers Federation is, in the meantime, and in addition to the foregoing scheme, also pursuing a policy of complete amalgamation by groups of its affiliated unions. The various dockers' unions are considering the question of one huge amalgamation, and the seamen's unions, who are brought closely together under the National Maritime Board, are already considering proposals for closer working, while attempts are also being made to amalgamate a number of vehicle workers' unions.

All of which indicates that British trades unions will find themselves stronger in influence and power than at the commencement of the year.

REVOLUTIONARIES ARE BEATEN IN SYRIA

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BEIRUT, Syria—Colonel Pouliet, it is stated, has bombarded the village of Zekie in the Hauran. The revolutionaries have taken flight and suffered considerable losses. Others had the audacity to fire upon the train on the line to the Hedjaz. They were pursued, taken and shot.

After having thrown bombs on the Sérif and on the village of Sanamaine, French aeroplanes attacked Wadi-el-Rekke. The French troops bombarded Mihaget, Ed-Sanamaine, and Bissa-el-Harir. Several houses were burnt.

The French authorities have repaired the railway from Damascus to Mesmie. An armored train arrived at the latter place.

It is learned, from a reliable source, that the Sheriff Aly is directing the revolutionary movement in the Hauran, and that the Sheriff Tamil, cousin of Emir Faisal, residing now at Haifa, is in secret communication with the revolutionaries.

The correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor is also informed that the revolutionaries in the Hauran are at the end of their resources, and that several of the chiefs intend to surrender to General Gouraud, French High Commissioner. Direct propositions have been presented to Commandant Catroux to this effect.

SCOTTISH PROSPECTS FOR NO-LICENSE VOTE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH, Scotland—The polls, which will take place in Scotland in the months of November and December next, will be of epoch-making importance. The United Kingdom is regarded as the citadel of liquorism; if it surrenders to the claims of a higher sense of social responsibility, and takes its place side by side with the self-governing dominions of the Empire and America, the drink-ridden countries of Europe cannot but follow these great examples, and the teeming millions in Asia and Africa will be delivered once and for all, from that blight which the League of Nations has publicly recognized as a great world-evil comparable only with the slave trade, which Lord Brougham once declared to be "not a trade but a crime."

The issue in Scotland is not prohibition strictly so-called owing to the fact that the Temperance (Scotland)

Act, 1913, was a compromise with the liquor trade. The vote for no-license does not prohibit the supply of liquor by wholesale dealers or clubs, and power is reserved for the magistrates to grant certain limited licenses to hotel-keepers and restaurants. There are over 1200 areas in which polls are possible, but of these 310 have no licenses at present, and 173 parishes have only one license in each. The number of electors is about 1,900,000. It is expected that about 600 polls will be taken, and the temperance party in Scotland is hopeful that even in the large cities, wards will be found to vote no-license.

The issues are: continuance; reduction by 25 per cent; or no-license; but to secure reduction or no-license the majority must equal 35 per cent of the total names on the electoral register, including those of duplicate votes, and residents outside the particular district. This percentage obtained, the bare majority secures reduction, but no-license not being carried the votes under that issue are automatically added to the votes for reduction. The conduct of the agitation for no-license is almost entirely

in the hands of the National Citizens Council, the membership of which is not confined by any means to the temperance party.

Three factors are making for no-license at the present time: first, the great majority of women voters will vote no-license, and the women constitute at least 50 per cent of the electors; second, the churches are, broadly speaking, united in support of the movement, though there are one or two individual ministers who are earning notoriety by appearing on the liquor trade platform, and the sentiment in the Established Church of Scotland is not by any means so strong as in the Free churches; third, the Scottish Labor Party has declared in favor of no-license, and it is probable that a very large number of workingmen will vote that ticket.

DETROIT SCHOOL FARM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

DETROIT, Michigan—Students of Cass Technical High School have completed a summer of work on the city school farm of 140 acres, a few miles outside Detroit.

MORE DARING RAIDS OCCUR IN IRELAND

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland—Complete success attended a daring raid, which was recently carried out at the Junior Army and Navy Stores, D'Olier Street, Dublin. About 11 p. m., when people were emerging from the theaters, a dozen men or so drove up in motors to the back door of the stores in Hawkins Street, just opposite the main entrance to the Theater Royal, and not 100 yards from the detective office in Great Brunswick Street, outside which the police were on duty. An entrance was easily effected, and after a few minutes the raiders emerged with some 20 cases of ammunition, the caretaker on the premises having been held up during the operation.

Equally clever were the four visitors who motored to Eániscorrig Castle, Dalkey, County Dublin, and inquired for the proprietor, Major O'Malley-Keyes. When informed by the butler

that he was out, one of them said that the major had sent them to fetch his guns. The unsuspecting butler thereupon delivered up two sporting pieces, and some ammunition with which the raiders departed exceedingly well pleased.

An appreciable number of rifles and revolvers have also been collected in Donegal by armed and masked men. Rifles were also taken from members of the staff of the Portlaoine Asylum in County-Dublin. Several houses in Dublin have been recently searched by the military, including Cullinstown House, Ramelagh, which had been several times previously raided. Nothing appears to have been found except some correspondence and printed matter.

HAURAN WHEAT PRICES FALL

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BEIRUT, Syria—The present situation in the Hauran is the main cause for the fall in the price of wheat. The sack holding 3½ rotls now costs 25 medjedies, whereas three days ago the price was 30 medjedies. A further decrease is expected.

REO

A Policy That Dominates All Conditions A Product That Is Always Worth Par

"Reo is financially the second strongest concern in the automobile industry."

That assertion, published five years ago, created a lot of comment, not only in the automobile trade, but in banking and business circles everywhere.

Incredulity was followed by approval when the proofs were looked up.

That statement is still true, we believe.

That standing, that solidity, that prestige is due to a policy of such soundness, such integrity, it has withstood those storms that have swayed others from time to time.

The well-known quality of the Reo product is the direct outcome of that policy.

Not to build all the motor cars—but the best.

Not how many—but how good.

Such a policy makes for a degree of excellence that knows no rival, and is always in demand.

Reo prices have been dictated always by the same high resolve.

Not "all the traffic would bear" but just a definite margin of profit over cost.

And that cost lower than others, because of the superior skill and facilities and experience of Reo.

Reo is "The Gold Standard of Values"—now as always.

To determine that for yourself, compare any Reo model with others selling—not at a similar price—but at twice the price.

This Sedan, for example. Compare cloth and springs in upholstery—silver and other trimmings; the all-aluminum body. Compare design—beauty and finish.

Compare these external features with any sedan selling for \$4500—and say where you find any difference in quality—in value—to account for even a fraction of the difference in price.

And the price of this luxurious equipage is \$2750!

You get Reo quality too, in every detail of the chassis.

And—and—that wonderful, silent, flexible, powerful, economical Reo six motor! No matter how much you are willing to pay for your new automobile, you owe it to yourself to see this Reo first.

For professional and business men—or for milady who drives herself—the Reo Six Coupe is ideal. Same general design, same chassis, same quality—\$2700. Prices are F. O. B. factory, plus Special Federal tax.

LINSCOTT MOTOR COMPANY

Distributors

566 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston

Tel. B. B. 8430



Reo
Five-Passenger
Sedan

"The Gold Standard
of Values"

Men and Women Voters

The best way to help defeat the Beer Bill in Massachusetts is to fix in the minds of relatives and friends that they should

VOTE NO ☐ **YES** ☐

ON THE BEER BILL

The Referendum on the Ballot is a very long, ambiguous sentence, which would puzzle the wisest to understand.

Therefore it is most important that we tell every voter that the way to keep the Saloons Closed is to vote NO.

Cut this out and take it to the polls.

Tell your friends to vote NO.

SIGNED: Business Men's Committee to Support the 18th Amendment

HOWARD CONLEY, Pres. Walworth Mfg. Co.; HENRY S. DENNISON, Pres. Boston Mfg. Co.; GEORGE E. BROCK, Pres. Home Savings Bank; ROBERT H. CHASE, Pres. East Boston Copper Mining Co.; STANLEY KING, Pres. W. H. McIlwain Co.; CHARLES M. FOX, Pres. Chas. M. Fox Co.; CHARLES H. JONES, Pres. Commonwealth Shoe & Leather Co., Glen Road, Weston, and over 300 others.

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

WORLD FINANCE
AND INVESTMENT

A Review of the Market Situation
—International Trade Relations Present Problems Which Will Affect Values

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts — During the week just closing there have been, of course, the usual ups and downs on the various security and commodity exchanges. Some individual securities have advanced, particularly the group of Standard Oil stocks. The causes governing these advances (and declines on other securities) have been local and not fundamental.

The net changes on typical groups of bonds and securities reveal no decided market tendency one way or the other. It should be said, however, that the steadiness of the market during the coal strike in England with all the dire possibilities presented may be taken as evidences of fundamental strength.

The market in the United States awaits the election and its resultant effect on the hopes and expectations of the business world. A new administration is to be elected, and it is a reasonable expectation that some changes in international policies will result.

The future course of the markets will be governed to a very great extent by international trade relations. What some of the problems are may be understood from a study of international obligations and trade balances.

Pre-War Creditor Nations

At the beginning of the war Great Britain owned foreign securities and was a creditor nation, to the extent of more than \$15,000,000,000. Germany was the second great creditor nation, owning foreign securities to the extent of \$6,000,000,000. France was third with \$5,000,000,000.

The United States was a debtor nation to the extent of \$4,000,000,000, of which \$2,704,000,000 was in the form of railroad securities. This debt of the United States bore interest to the extent of \$160,000,000 per annum. American tourists spent abroad, it is estimated, about \$200,000,000 annually. Foreign steamship lines were paid for carrying goods, about \$35,000,000, while foreign-born citizens sent \$200,000,000. The total of these items amounts to \$595,000,000.

Starting in another way, the producers of the United States had to provide commodities annually to the value of nearly six hundred millions of dollars to balance accounts with Europe. In terms of wheat and corn it would require nearly the whole of the wheat crop of the United States for 1914, and one-half of the corn crop. The United States had either to export more commodities than were imported or sell more securities, which, of course, would mean more interest annually.

Now this does not mean that the United States was being impoverished because of the existing indebtedness, for the country and its almost boundless resources were being developed.

United States Now Creditor Nation

When the world war came the Allies soon exhausted their own resources and turned to the United States for supplies. For the six fiscal years, June 30, 1915, to 1920, our sales of goods to the people of other nations exceeded our purchases by \$17,356,000,000. During this time England, France and Belgium sent back their American securities and exchanged them for war and food supplies.

If we deduct the \$4,000,000,000 of pre-war debt from the \$17,356,000,000 of trade balance we find that other nations are in debt to the United States now approximately \$13,000,000,000. The annual interest on this debt at 5 per cent (some of the debt is at higher figures) is \$650,000,000, and the debt will further increase before the figures begin to diminish.

Now the nations of Europe must somehow either contrive to sell the United States goods to the value of \$650,000,000 in excess of what they buy, or continue to borrow and thus become more heavily indebted.

The fact that the United States has now become a creditor nation raises an interesting question.

What will be the effect on the industries of the United States of the importation of nearly \$1,000,000,000 worth of goods in excess of exports? Europe has no raw materials for export to the United States. Goods from Europe must come in the form of manufactured articles.

There is no way at present to collect the interest on the debt, to say nothing of the principal, which other nations, principally European, owe to the United States, save for the latter country to help the debtor nations manufacture goods and then receive these goods on the market.

The United States will find it hard to exclude foreign-made goods by means of a tariff tax, because to do so is to make the payment of interest impossible. This raises a problem which the incoming administration will have to solve. The tax question is the most important of many which will confront the new Administration and the new Congress.

DECLARES STOCK DIVIDEND

NEW YORK, New York.—The Standard Oil Company of Indiana has declared a stock dividend of 50 per cent. The market value of the stock on Thursday of this week, the day the dividend was declared, was \$77.8. Thus each shareholder received the equivalent of more than \$1000 on each \$1000 par value share of stock held.

PRICE OF PETROL
FALLS IN ENGLAND

High Price of Petrol in Great Britain Brings Storm of Protests From Motor Users

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The price of petrol here has now been reduced by 3d. per gallon on all grades. This reduction brings the current prices for motor spirit to the public in England and Wales down to 4s. 4½d. for aviation spirit; 4s. 10½d. for first grade; and 3s. 10½d. for second grade. In Scotland and Ireland, owing to the increased cost of transport, there will be, however, a further charge of 1d. per gallon.

The reason advanced by the petrol companies in Great Britain for this reduction is the fall of prices in the United States of America, but the consumer has largely become very skeptical of the official reasons given for these rapid fluctuations in price. As it has been aptly put by one writer, amid the surprising rises and falls the consumer feels very much like the child in the ring in the blindfold game—it is the ring that gets most of the fun.

A Storm of Protest

Since the sudden rise of 7d. in August last, there has been a storm of protests from the organized motorists, and a general falling off in pleasure motoring amongst both organized and unorganized car owners. Rumors declare that the government, in the interests of trade, has threatened to control the prices of petrol on the lines recommended by the petrol profiteering committee, and reported at the time in the columns of The Christian Science Monitor.

The enormously increased profits made by the leading petrol companies are now given full publicity, and it is by these, rather than by the official "explanations," that the public are judging the actions of those who control the price of petrol. It may well be that these factors, quite as much as the fall in the United States of America, has influenced the present drop in prices. It is doubtful, however, whether this small reduction will succeed in silencing for long the general indignation. In the meantime the companies have added to their announcement of the new prices a promise of further reductions at the end of the year when, of course, the 6d. duty will be removed.

FLORIDA'S ROSIN
AND TURPENTINE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern News Office

JACKSONVILLE, Florida.—Production of gum turpentine and rosin in Florida during the season 1919-20 led seven other southern states, with a percentage of 37.4 of the total stock, it is shown in a statistical report just announced by the United States Department of Agriculture. This State turned out 136,900 casks of gum turpentine and 457,500 round barrels of rosin.

Through this achievement, the State of Florida exceeded its own record of the past year by a wide margin, placing Jacksonville, its main center of distribution, far ahead of other southern cities. The figures for Georgia and Louisiana are also greater than last season. Figures for Alabama, Mississippi and Texas are considerably less. The combined products of North and South Carolina are also less than those of last year.

The total production through the eight states was 366,000 casks of turpentine and 1,237,000 round barrels of rosin, as compared with 241,000 casks of turpentine and 1,115,000 barrels of rosin during the 1918-19 season.

Georgia produced the greatest amount next to Florida, furnishing 20.3 per cent of the total output. Louisiana comes next with 18.8 per cent, Alabama next with 10.2 per cent, and Mississippi, Texas, South and North Carolina in the order named.

SINCLAIR OIL BUYS
PLANT IN BELGIUM

GHEENT, Belgium.—The Sinclair Consolidated Oil Corporation has announced the purchase of the Suden Freres Petroleum Compounding works on the Canal de Grande Neuse, near Ghent, Belgium, which was used by the German forces as a refining and distribution depot until the plant was captured by the British.

The purchase was made through one of the Sinclair Company's subsidiaries, the Union Petroleum Company of Belgium, at an auction held under the supervision of the Belgian Government.

The property will be used as a compounding plant and bulk distribution depot to facilitate distribution of refined petroleum products in Belgium, Holland, and northern France.

PERIODICALS INCREASE

MONTREAL, Quebec.—Notwithstanding recent increases in the cost of paper, the number of publications issued in the Province of Quebec has increased during the past year, the increase being the greatest in Quebec of any province of the Dominion. The number of daily newspapers in the Province has been increased by two, but the greatest increase is shown in weeklies and monthlies. Two years ago there were 97 weeklies and 56 monthlies in the Province. At the present time there are 104 weeklies and 74 monthlies. The cost of newspapers to the readers has been increased in many cases, but the loss of circulation has been trifling.

DIVIDENDS

The Harmony Mills has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on the preferred stock, payable November 1 to stock of record October 28.

The Butler Mill has declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$2 a share, payable November 15 to stock of record November 5.

The Consolidated Gas Company of New York has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent, payable December 15 to stock of record November 10.

The Quisset Mill has declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$2 per share upon the common stock, payable November 15 to stock of record November 5.

The Westfield River Paper Company has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on the preferred stock, also a dividend of 3½ per cent on preferred stock accumulated since November 1, 1916. Both are payable November 1 to stock of record October 28.

The Buckeye Pipe Line Company has declared the usual quarterly dividend of \$2 a share, payable December 15 to stock of record November 22.

The Standard Sanitary Manufacturing Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on the preferred and of 1½ per cent on the common stock, and an extra 1 per cent on the common stock, payable November 10 to stock of record November 4.

The Southern Pipe Line Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$4 a share, payable December 10 to stock of record November 15.

Hart Schaffner & Marx have declared the usual quarterly dividend of 1 per cent on the common stock, payable November 30 to stock of record November 20.

The Edmonds Oil & Refining Corporation has declared a monthly dividend of 2 per cent, payable November 16 to stock of record October 28.

COOPERATION BY
ELECTRICAL TRADES

MONTREAL, Quebec.—A new organization to be known as the Electrical Cooperative Association of the Province of Quebec was organized after a two days' conference, held in Montreal. Over 150 delegates, representing all parts of the Province, were in attendance. The plans of the new cooperative association, as stated by the organizers, mean that the contractor-dealer, the manufacturer, the jobber, and the central station, with many other lines of electrical trade energy, will be united in a cooperative work for the advancement of their interests. It was explained that this advancement of the interests of the electrical men was based on the ground that the future demand for electrical work would probably exceed the capacities of the supply houses, and the cooperation of enterprise arranged for the new organization would not only mean better means of supply but advantages to the electrical power and service users.

In an address on "What Cooperation Means to the Electrical Industry," Mr. W. L. Goodwin pointed out that today the public in the Province of Quebec were using electrical devices to the extent of \$18,000,000 a year. Those who had carefully studied the situation knew that with proper organization and work to introduce these useful devices, this could be increased to \$100,000,000 a year, and the association proposed to work toward that end. The whole idea was to so cooperate as to extend the use of electrical equipment, and to so work together as to secure rates and prices which would be useful to the public, at the same time giving the business such profitable security as to attract new capital to carry on its rapid advancement, from telephones to electric fans.

GAS COMPANY HAS SURPLUS

TORONTO, Ontario.—Owing to having raised its rates by 10 cents a thousand, making the existing rate \$120 a thousand cubic feet, the Consumers Gas Company, which supplies the citizens of Toronto, in the annual report submitted this week, shows a surplus of \$129,708, as compared with a deficit of \$127,064 reported last year. The total assets now amount to \$12,233,264, as compared with \$11,944,208 a year ago. President Austin announced at the annual meeting that the unissued stock of the company, amounting to 6390 shares, would soon be offered to provide for a new unit. The company has made several new additions to the plant, including two oil gas jets.

FORD MOTOR COMPANY

DETROIT, Michigan.—At a meeting of the directors of the Ford Motor Company of Canada they did not declare a dividend because, like a great many other industrial concerns, they believed it was best to conserve their cash resources at this time.

The last dividend of 10 per cent was paid July 15, making 15 per cent paid for the year.

So far as the contemplated stock dividend is concerned the company deferred action until next February or March, due to the fact that stock dividends are taxable in Canada.

TWICE TAXED, UNPROFITABLE

PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island.—Three and a half acres of land and the buildings on each tract in the business center of Providence, valued at \$3,000,000, now owned by the heirs of the Butler-Duncan families, have been placed on the market. The representatives of the estate explain that the income from the property is first subjected to the American tax and after this is taken out the British tax takes one-half of the remainder. Twice taxed the income remaining is too small to be considered profitable.

CHINA TO BE AIDED
IN DEVELOPMENT

Consortium Plans to Render Aid
• in Construction of Chinese Railroads—Japan to Be Confined to Present Holdings

NEW YORK, New York.—What the international Chinese consortium means with reference to the Japanese in Manchuria may be summed up as follows:

The Japanese vested interests there are not interfered with and the consortium is no indication of an intention to battle with Japan directly on China's behalf, to maintain Chinese interests in this integral part of China.

On the other hand, the consortium seems to have cut off all further Japanese activities there, particularly those which were planned ultimately to be pushed westward through Mongolia toward Lake Baikal.

In the second place, the consortium, it is believed, will be in a position to create a ring of new construction around the Japanese lines which in the end may well be expected to force the inclusion of those lines in the ultimate unification of railways, which is one of the far-reaching aims of the agreement.

Thirdly, this especially will be true if the Chinese regain possession of the Chinese Eastern Railway, as they can in the next few years by repurchase under the agreement with Russia, and thus completely encircle the south Manchurian network held by Japan.

Japan's Present Holdings

The Japanese hold the South Manchuria Railway trunk line from Dairen to Changchun, which represents a Russian concession after the Russo-Japanese War. By treaties with China, and immediately after that war, the Japanese constructed a line from Antung to Mukden, connecting with the Korean system.

Around 1911 they secured the concession for the Changchun-Kirin line, to be constructed to a point on the Korean-Manchurian border to be determined by the interested parties.

This gives a trunk system which runs north through Japan's Korean possessions to a harbor located within strategic distance of Vladivostok. At the same time it parallels the Chinese eastern section of the Trans-Siberian railway as it runs westward from Vladivostok. Thus the Russian line of communication across North Manchuria is covered, so to speak, by this Japanese railway concession, granted by the Chinese Government and not affected by the consortium because the proposition is now under construction.

Running westward from Changchun, there is an attempt to continue this Kirin-Hweining project westward into inner Mongolia, thus continuing the paralleling of Russia's Chinese eastern line a couple of hundred miles to the north. This, therefore, gives Japan "extensions" of her existing railway interests which bisect Manchuria at the extreme northern point of the Japanese sphere of influence. The mileage of the extension, when completed from its westernmost point at Taonan-Pu to its easternmost point at Hweining, will exceed the length of the line from Changchun to Dairen, which was the backbone of the Japanese railway plans. Economically this line is expected further to draw the transit trade of North Manchuria to the Russian port of Vladivostok.

Japanese Diplomacy

By the use of a certain incident a few years ago, the Japanese have constructed and opened a short line running from a point slightly below Changchun westward into inner Eastern Mongolia to a place called Cheng-chiatun.

This was a stroke of Japan's railroad diplomacy undertaken at a time when the other powers were very much engaged elsewhere. Japanese traders got into a brawl with Chinese troops garrisoning Chengchiatun, with the result that Japanese forces were dispatched from the South Manchuria railway zone at Szeppingka to Chengchiatun and a collision took place, which appears to have been not unmediated on the part of the Japanese military authorities, who had been seeking a cause for demanding the Szeppingka-Chengchiatun concession.

The cost to China, therefore, of a brawl between Japanese traders, who were legally present in this trading mart, was another strategic lateral, over which Japan, of course, retains control, irrespective of the consortium.

Consortium to Control Peking Line

The real edge of the consortium gets into the Japanese possessions in Manchuria by the inclusion of the Japanese claim to a line running from Taonan-Pu, in northeastern inner Mongolia, southward toward Jehol, within striking distance of Peking, and a branch turning eastward at Chao-Yang to a port on the Gulf of Liatung.

This concession has been a bone of contention between the United States, Russia, and Japan since the abortive Knox proposals to neutralize the Manchurian railways. The American right was based on the negotiations of Willard Straight, who was operating on behalf of American financial interests and the British Pauling group. The British, it will be recalled, were not able to move openly in this, by virtue of the Anglo-Russian agreement restricting British railway activities to regions south of the Great Wall.

SUGAR NOTES

Exports of sugar from Cuba last week were 4394 tons, compared with 10,227 tons the previous week and 102,591 tons for the same week in 1919. Stocks of sugar at Cuban ports were 306,665 tons, compared with 309,388 tons the preceding week and 318,546 tons at this time last year. Weather is unsettled, according to cables from Havana.

Present indications point to a possible increase of 200,000 or 300,000 tons in the Cuban crop, 200,000 tons in the domestic beet crop, and 100,000 tons in the Louisiana crop. These prospects might be altogether changed by unfavorable weather conditions. The indicated increase in supplies available to the United States more than equals the importations of outside sugars this year, which are variously estimated from 400,000 to 500,000 tons.

The foreign situation is an important factor. England is looking for a large amount of sugar, and is watching the market closely. Cuba sold last year, to countries other than the United States, more than 850,000 tons of sugar. European takings might be materially stimulated by a price decline. The rate of exchange has an important influence on buying. The extent of the increase in the European beet sugar output, now estimated at 3,870,000 tons, compared with 2,678,305 tons for 1919-20, obviously has a bearing, as it affects the demand for Cuban sugar.

SUGAR FUTURES

Months—	High	Low	Close
January	7.52	7.55	7.51
February	7.52	7.55	7.51
March	7.52	7.55	7.51
April	7.52	7.55	7.51
May	7.52	7.55	7.51
October	7.52	7.55	7.51
November	7.52	7.55	7.51
December	7.52	7.55	7.51

The success of the sugar beet harvest in Czechoslovakia and sufficient coal for beet factories is assured, according to a Prague dispatch. It is indicated that 350,000 tons of sugar will be exported next season, compared with 200,000 tons for the first nine months this year. Some 40,000 tons are already sold to Switzerland against purchase of foodstuffs and raw materials.

FINANCIAL NOTES

The International Institute of Agriculture at Rome estimates the total wheat and rye crops of the northern hemisphere at 62,400,000 metric tons, as against 61,700,000 metric tons in 1919.

The value of fish and fish products marketed in Canada during 1919 was \$56,485,579, as compared with \$60,250,544 in 1918.

A cable received by the United States Department of Commerce from Christchurch says that the Government of Norway will grant import licenses for shoes made of glazed kid or imitation glazed kid if they contain no patent leather. Boots and shoes of silk cloth or containing silk and those of patent leather and real or imitation kid, boots or that combined with leather of other kinds, are on the list of luxuries whose importation was prohibited by Norway some time ago.

The United States Census Bureau announces that farms in Massachusetts have declined in number from 37,715 in 1900 and 36,917 in 1910, to 31,982 in 1920. In Maine the number has declined from 60,016 in 1910 to 48,228 in 1920, and in New Hampshire from 27,053 in 1910 to 20,523 in 1920; in Vermont from 32,709 in 1910 to 29,072 in 1920.

Figures compiled by the Bell Telephone Company show that Canada stands second only to the United States in per capita use of the telephone. The postmaster-general of Great Britain recently stated there were two telephones in the country for every 100 of the population. On the same basis, the United States has 13.6 telephones per 100, Canada comes next with 10.8, Sweden 6.4, and Norway 4.4.

The value of locomotives exported by American manufacturers in August was exceeded by only one other month this year, although the actual number of engines shipped was 125, the smallest for any month of the year except March, when a similar number was sent out. This was probably due more to the fact that engines shipped in August were of a larger type than those shipped in March than to an increase in cost in the engines in the five months.

The New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad has been given permission by the United States Interstate Commerce Commission to issue 7 per cent promissory notes to the amount of \$2,000,000 and equipment trust notes to the amount of \$3,500,000, of which \$2,800,000 is to bear interest at 7 per cent and \$700,000 at 6 per cent.

Plans have been made by the Submarine Boat Corporation to run a steamer from Newark, New Jersey, to San Francisco via the Panama Canal. It is stated officially that one vessel will be sent forward as a tryout, and if this proves successful other ships will be added to the line. Reports have it that seven ships will be run but no such elaborate plans have been decided upon this far.

Cotton exports in September amounted to 228,068 bales, valued at \$41,441,664, compared with 146,668 bales, worth \$39,701,402, in August. For nine months ending September exports were 4,103,506 bales, worth \$861,643,353, compared with 4,403,362 bales, worth \$714,680,835, for the same period last year.

WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC
& MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

A Dividend—two per cent (\$1.00 per share) on the common stock of this company for the quarter ending September 30, 1920, will be paid October 20, 1920, to stockholders of record as of September 30, 1920.
H. P. RAFFERTY, Treasurer.
New York, September 18, 1920.

NEW GUINEA TRADE
SHOWS DECREASES

Many Exports Decline on Account of Insufficient Shipping. Future Trade Prospects Good

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PORT MORESBY, British New Guinea.—British New Guinea or Papua, the Commonwealth's territorial protégé, despite an adverse year showed a surplus according to the Administration's report, and efforts are being made to foster trade and generally to develop the dependency.

Statistics show that the exports for the year ending June, 1919, decreased by \$44,352 (£176,247, as compared with £220,599), while imports have dropped by £27,681. Territorial revenue also showed a decrease of nearly £5000 (£20,894, as compared with £26,712). The reason for these shrinkages is attributed to the scarcity and irregularity of shipping, and attention is drawn to the fact that similar decreases occurred in the adjoining former German territory.

The report states that the diminution of revenue and imports is of no particular consequence, but the decrease in exports is more serious. Rubber alone of the principal products showed an increase over the previous year, 207 tons, against 144. Copra revealed a falling off of more than 500 tons, 2398 tons, as against 3189 formerly. This does not indicate that any of the coconut plantations have had to be abandoned; the cause is to be ascribed to the variable character of the native copra. As copra is yet in an early stage of cultivation in the territory, the effects of its variable nature will be less noticeable as more plantations come into use.

The shipping difficulty has interfered with the development of agriculture. An additional area of about 1000 acres has, however, been planted during the year.

An area of 212,556 acres is now held under agricultural lease, of which 58,513 acres are under cultivation. The land ordinance provides that lessees are to increase their plantings year by year but considerable relaxation of the condition has been granted in many cases because of shipping difficulties and increased cost of supplies resulting from war conditions. Very special consideration has been extended to men in active service.

Areas held by missions, town allotments, residential and business areas and leases for special purposes bring the total area under lease to 218,951 acres, including 5437 acres used as pastoral land. In addition there is an area of 23,085 acres held under freehold, though since it was acquired the granting of freehold has been abrogated. The total area of surveyed land in the Territory is 295,185 acres. The number of plantations up to March 31, 1919, was 232, with an acreage of 58,513. Of this total, 43,560 acres were under coconuts and 8598 acres under rubber. The total live stock in the Territory was 8610 head, comprising 338 horses, 65 mules, 1331 cattle, 6 donkeys, 570 goats, 255 pigs and 6045 poultry.

Former service men are showing much interest in the Territory and it is quite possible that their aid will be of considerable value in the future development of Australia's dependency.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

	Oct.	Oct.
U S Liberty 3½s	93.12	92.40
do 1st 4s	89.12	89.12
do 2d 4s	88.22	88.22
do 1st 4½s	92.90	92.90
do 2d 4½s	88.40	88.16
do 3d 4½s	90.22	90.20
do 4th 4½s	88.50	88.50
U S Victory 3½s	96.04	95.36
do 4½s	96.08	95.40
Belgian 7½s	99.94	100.00
French Rep 8s	101.75	102.00
Un King 5½s 1922	95	95
do 5½s 1920	89.94	89.94
do 5½s 1917	87.94	87.94

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

	Demand	Parity
Sterling	\$3.54 1/2	\$4.8665
France (French)	66.36	1930
France (Belgian)	66.77	1930
Lire	66.77	1930
Gulden	30.42	4020
German marks	61.22	2382
Canadian dollar	30.94	...

In this connection, it is noted that Argentine exchange has depreciated 25 to 30 per cent, Uruguay 24 to 26 per cent, and Brazil 45 to 47 per cent. Careful consideration on the part of foreign trade banking interests should be given to this situation, bankers' and shippers' associations here say.

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\$37,500,000

COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

FOOTBALL HAS
SLIGHT LET-UP

One Big Battle in the West and South, but Eastern Teams Appear to Be Facing Easy Contests on the Gridiron

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—While the followers of college football in the United States are not looking forward to the games scheduled for today with quite as much interest or uncertainty as was the case a week ago, there are no less than four inter-sectional games of more than passing interest, while in the west two eleven men will come together in the "Big Ten" Conference with the result that, unless there is a tie score, one of the two undefeated teams will be eliminated from further consideration as a championship contender.

The western game referred to brings the University of Chicago against Ohio State University at Chicago, and this is pretty certain to be a battle royal with picking the winner out of the question. The only other western game of more than local interest will be between University of Michigan and Tulane University. This West vs. South battle should give somewhat of a line on the relative strength of the teams in these two sections of the country this fall.

Coming to the east, the game which is expected to be the hardest fought will take place at West Point when the Army meets Notre Dame. Had it not been for the one-sided defeat which University of Pennsylvania met with at the hands of Virginia Military Institute last Saturday, the Pennsylvania-Penn State College game would be attracting considerable attention this afternoon; but it is now generally expected that Penn State will win by a wide margin and any other result will be the biggest kind of an upset.

Harvard, Princeton and Yale are looking for comparatively easy contests. The first two are looking forward to their battle in the Harvard Stadium next Saturday and today's games will be undoubtedly the substitutes doing the bulk of the work. Harvard meets Virginia, while Princeton plays West Virginia. Yale meets Colgate and as the latter has done very little in the way of high-grade football this fall, the Elis should have no difficulty in winning and saving their best men for the future.

There is going to be a very interesting struggle in the south this afternoon when Centre College faces Georgia School of Technology in the game which is generally expected to settle the question of southern champion for the season of 1920. Centre showed in its game against Harvard last Saturday that it is a remarkably fine eleven, while Georgia Tech played well against the University of Pittsburgh the same day. Unless the long journey to Boston and the hard game against the Crimson last Saturday has thrown Centre off form, it should win today and this game safely tucked away. It is hardly likely that any other southern team will be able to cause the Kentuckians much trouble.

PRINCETON HAS
SIX VETERANS

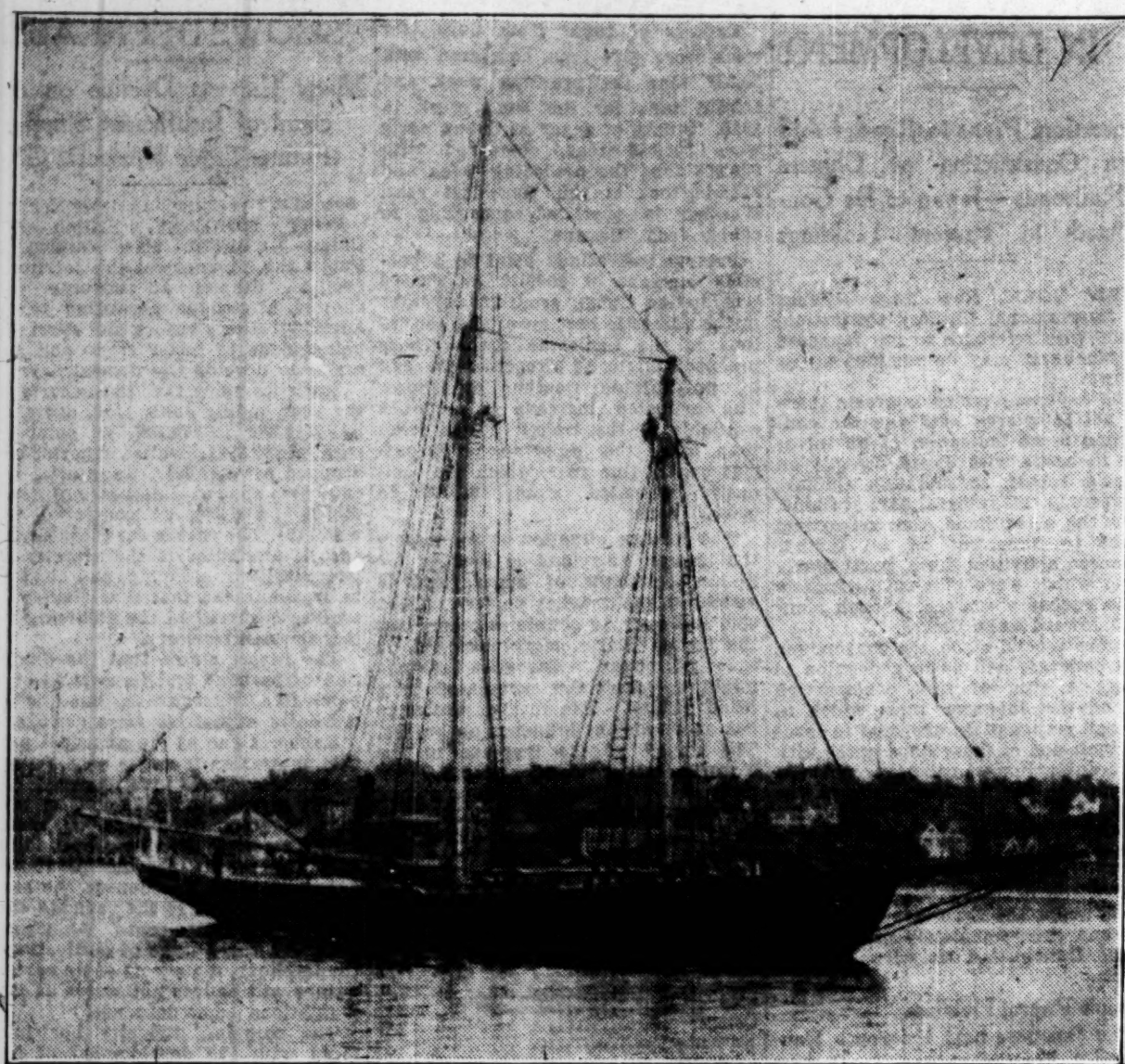
Orange and Black Expects to Make Good Showing at Cross-Country Running This Fall

PRINCETON, New Jersey.—Princeton University's cross-country season will open today when the Tiger runners meet Yale over the New Haven course. Princeton is handicapped by the lack of a coach in this sport; but the men are working out by following a schedule made out by the Track coach, Keene Fitzpatrick. Fitzpatrick is at present training the football team.

Six of the seven members of the 1919 team, which finished second to Syracuse in the Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletics of America championship at Van Cortlandt Park, New York, are again on the squad and Princeton expects a strong team. Capt. William Rogers Jr., '21; Ex-Capt. D. B. Foreman, '21; R. M. McCulloch, '22; T. B. Penfield Jr., '21; A. H. Swede, '22; and E. H. Martin '21 are the veterans who are again out for the team. All of them have been picked for the first race as a result of the first two time trials, and in addition J. R. Steers Jr., '21, and Strang Currie '21 have been selected as seventh man and alternate.

The team is a very fast one, and will run to better advantage over the shorter routes, for all the members are letter men on the track. Rogers is a varsity two-miler and has done this distance in 9m. 45s., while Foreman, who captained the team last fall, and McCulloch, the varsity track captain, are both milers. Penfield is a half-miler and can run this distance in about 1m. 58s. Swede last spring broke the Princeton two-mile record when he won that event in the Caledonian games in 9m. 38s. Martin finished second in this event in both the Yale and Harvard meets last May, while Steers also has a record of 9m. 50s. for the distance. Foreman is at present running first man on the team, but Swede, who was late getting into condition, is expected to be the first Tiger to finish when the season gets under way. He is considered the greatest distance runner that ever wore the Princeton colors.

Princeton will go to the University of Virginia on November 6 for a five-mile run against the southerners over their home course. The final meet of the season will be the intercollegiate championships at New Haven on November 20.



The Gloucester fishing schooner Esperanto

RICKETTS TIES
HIGH RUN MARK

Aided by a 54, the Michigan Professional Billiards Star Defeats McCoy—Other Results

POCKET BILLIARD STANDINGS	
W. D. Ricketts.....	6 0 54 1,000
W. B. Franklin.....	4 0 34 1,000
B. E. Rhines.....	2 4 40 567
James Matur.....	4 1 41 1,800
Arthur Woods.....	4 1 29 800
Charles Seaback.....	4 3 39 571
C. E. Safford.....	4 4 54 500
Orville Nelson.....	3 3 49 400
J. E. McCoy.....	2 6 40 250
Charles Weston.....	2 6 37 250
Erwin Rudolph.....	3 3 29 500
M. A. Long.....	0 11 16 500

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern News Office
CHICAGO, Illinois.—Duplicating the high run of the tournament, 54, made Thursday, W. D. Ricketts of Flint, Michigan, defeated J. E. McCoy of Richmond, Virginia, 125 to 50 in 26 innings in the first of Friday afternoon's matches in the preliminary competition for the United States national pocket billiard championships at Strauss Auditorium.

Ricketts, by his victory, made it six straight for the tourney without a loss to date. He started with a lead against McCoy and kept it all the way. He rolled off his 54 in the twenty-fifth inning, falling 3 short of game. He got them the next inning. The Richmond player's best run was 13. The match by frames:

W. D. Ricketts—1 14 0 0 2 0 0 21 35
0 0 2 0 0 4 0 0 0 0 54 3—126.
Scratch—1. High run—54.

Scratches—1. High run—54.
0 6 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 7—54. Scratches
4. High run—13.

A 53-inning endurance test, dragged out over 4h. 20m., was won by Charles Seaback of Torrington, Connecticut, the champion of New England, who defeated B. E. Rhines of Akron, Ohio, 125 to 121. The Ohio player did not get a ball for the first 15 innings, during which times he scratched four times—three consecutively, and as a result he went into the hole 19 points before he pocketed a ball. In the fifty-first inning Rhines had the lead, 121 to 103, but Seaback got runs of 14 and 8 and thereby won. The match by frames:

Charles Seaback—0 5 0 0 0 0 0 2 7 0
0 0 0 1 7 0 14 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 0 12 1
0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 14 5 0 0 0 0 0 0 11 0 14
8—123. Scratches—8. High run—20.
B. E. Rhines—0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
2 1 0 1 2 28 0 5 1 2 0 0 11 9 4 1 0 2 1
0 0 6 1 7 0 14 12 0 0 0 0 11 0 0 0 3 0
—124. Scratches—24. Including deductions
of 15 for three successive scratches.
High run—28.

Placidly deliberate, Arthur Woods of Minneapolis, Minnesota, recovering from his first defeat in four starts, came back Thursday evening and outclassed Seaback. The score was 125 to 99 in 22 innings; high runs being 28 for the winner and 22 for the loser. The match by frames:

Arthur Woods—0 1 0 0 4 5 8 0 11 0
14 20 11 5 28 0 7 0 12 2 0—128. Scratches
—3. High run—28.
Charles Seaback—0 0 0 7 1 6 0 0 0 0
6 12 2 22 6 0 14 10 16—103. Scratches
4. High run—22.

James Matur of Denver, Colorado, defeated the former champion, Charles Weston, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, 125 to 93, in the first of Thursday evening matches, which went 50 innings. Matur duplicated the performance of J. E. McCoy, in one of the afternoon matches, when he sacrificed a total of 18 points for three consecutive scratches. The match by frames:

James Matur—0 1 0 0 2 4 0 0 0 0 0
5 0 0 0 0 8 3 0 26 1 0 7 0 0 7 0 12 10
0 0 0 0 0 0 0 11 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 13 18 5—
136. Scratches—11. High run—28.
Charles Weston—0 13 0 0 0 8 14 0 0 0
1 0 4 0 0 14 0 4 0 0 14 0 0 0 0 0 9 0 4
8 4 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 5—102.
Scratches—9. High run—14.
Reference—J. H. Lewis.

FINALS REACHED
IN WOMEN'S GOLF

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern News Office

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana.—The Southern women's golf championship, which rests between Memphis and Atlanta, will be fought out on the links of the New Orleans country club at nine o'clock today between Mrs. D. C. Gaut, of Memphis, and Mrs. Dozier Lowndes of Georgia, both of whom won their matches in yesterday's semi-finals. As forecasted in earlier dispatches, Mrs. Gaut and Mrs. Lowndes proved the most dangerous contenders throughout the tournament.

In the face of a sharp wind which dried off the links rapidly, both women played a superb game. The main battle of the semi-finals lay between Mrs. Gaut and Mrs. J. B. Hodges of Memphis, whom some of the experts in the small gallery considered as the most likely contender for the championship. Up to the last of the 16 holes, the match was in doubt; then Mrs. Gaut suddenly stiffened her game, and won 3 and 2. The summary: Mrs. D. C. Gaut, Memphis, defeated Mrs. J. B. Hodges, Memphis, 3 and 2. Mrs. Dozier Lowndes, Atlanta, defeated Miss R. Mayer, New Orleans, 4 and 2.

NEW RULES FOR
WESTERN GOLF

Directors of the Western Golf Association Make Changes Regarding Cleaning of a Ball

CHICAGO, Illinois.—General rules regarding the cleaning of golf balls on putting greens, the playing of a ball from an extraneous green, and for the lifting of a ball embedded in mud have been adopted by the directors of the Western Golf Association according to an announcement made by Assistant Secretary C. W. Higgins. The directors also retained the western association's stymie rule, but voted to adopt the new rules of the United States Golf Association covering a lost ball, a ball out of bounds, and an unplayable lie.

The new western association rules, which have been common as local rules on many courses and frequently used in western tournaments, are:

When a ball is at rest on the putting green, if there be mud or other substance adhering to the ball, it may be lifted and cleaned, and then replaced with the knowledge of an opponent or another competitor.

A ball embedded in soft mud, except in a recognized water hazard, shall be deemed to be in casual water. In such a case it may be lifted without penalty and dropped not nearer the hole.

If the ball be played on to a putting green other than that of the hole being played, the ball shall be lifted and played off such green, as near as possible to the place where the ball lay, but not nearer the hole, without penalty.

The stymie rule of the Western Golf Association, which differs from the United States Golf Association rule which does not abolish stymies when laid by one's self, follows:

Where both balls are on the putting green, if the player of the ball furthest from the hole claims that the nearer ball interferes with his putt, the nearer ball, upon request, shall be lifted or played at the option of the owner.

This rule has been in effect for three years while the United States Golf Association rule was made effective on September 1, this year, following conferences at St. Andrews, Scotland, with the British rule makers.

SCHOONERS ARE
READY FOR RACE

Esperanto and Delawana to Meet Off Halifax, Nova Scotia, for North Atlantic Championship

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia.—With all Halifax discussing the relative merits of the two fishing schooners which will meet today off this port in the first of a series of best two-out-of-three races for the championship of the North Atlantic fishing fleet, interest in this event is at its height. The starting gun is scheduled to be fired at 9 o'clock and all that the crews of these boats are asking for is that there will be a fine breeze blowing.

Confidence seems to reign supreme with the backers of each boat. The Esperanto, which is to represent Gloucester in the event, has been given a good trying out and is reported to be in fine shape. The Delawana, Nova Scotia's representative, has just been thoroughly overhauled at Lunenburg and her followers are confident that the boat which recently won the Nova Scotia championship will have little difficulty showing her rudder to her opponent in this international series.

Four courses have been drafted by the racing committee and the course for each day will be named from these four. No special windward and leeward course has been picked out, but the races will be so planned that the schooners will have plenty of windward sailing before the series is over. The Esperanto is to be permitted to carry a pilot, Capt. W. H. Thomas of Gloucester is to be the representative of the Esperanto on the Delawana during the racing, while Howard Lawrence will represent the Delawana on the Esperanto.

The Canadian cruiser Tyrian has been named committee boat and will carry the judges, who are Capt. Daniel Zink, Lunenburg; W. H. Rowe, Halifax; and A. L. Millett, Gloucester. The racing committee is composed of H. R. Silver, chairman; J. S. Parker, Mayor of the city of Halifax; W. H. Dennis, A. D. Merkel, R. A. Corbet, H. G. Lawrence, H. G. Dewolf, W. H. Rowe, R. U. Parker, A. J. Campbell and A. L. Millett.

The Delawana romped into port here yesterday, arriving at the mouth of the harbor after a 44½-hour run from Lunenburg, 40 miles away. She departed her "trial horse," the schooner Gilbert, after a quarter of a mile for the distance, which both vessels footed fast.

At the Delawana's foremasthead streamed the Stars and Stripes, with the Canadian ensign following fast on the mainmasthead. Capt. Thomas Himmelman had the wheel. Word of the Delawana's arrival flashed through the city shortly after she rounded Chubcho Head, and the water front swarmed with people to welcome her. Cheers belled out to greet her.

The Esperanto was outside, yesterday, beating, reaching, and running in trials of sails and crew. There was a light southeast breeze.

NEW YORK SIGNS BARROW

NEW YORK, New York.—E. G. Barrow, manager of the Boston American League baseball club during the past three years, and former president of the International League, has signed a contract to serve as business manager of the New York Americans during the coming year. Miller Huggins, manager of the New York team in 1920, has signed a new one-year contract.

CORNELL WINS STADIUM SOCCER
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—In a soccer football game played at the Harvard Stadium yesterday, Cornell University defeated Harvard University, 2 goals to 0.

"LOYAL" AMERICAN
CLUBS DISSENT

Directors Refuse to Adhere to the So-Called Lasker Plan, and Make New Baseball Proposal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Declining to subscribe to the "Lasker plan" for reorganizing the government of professional baseball, the board of directors of the American League, at the meeting here Friday called by B. B. Johnson, president, proposed in a letter to J. A. Heydler, president of the National League, and the owners of the 11 clubs who attended the meeting of October 20, the appointment of a joint commission of nine—three delegates from each of the major leagues and three from the National Association (minor leagues)—to draw up another plan of reorganization.

Two reasons were given for their opposition to the "Lasker plan"—first, that the minor leagues had no part in the working out of the plan, and they would have no voice in the reorganization; second, that to compose the proposed commission of eminent citizens who have had no practical baseball experience would be a mistake. The letter is as follows:

"The letter of Mr. John A. Heydler, president of the National League, of date the 20th of this month, the copy of the resolutions adopted at a meeting of the representatives of the eight clubs in the National League and of the American League baseball club of Chicago, the American League baseball club of New York, and the Boston American League baseball club, together with a signed copy of the agreement entered into by the representatives of the 11 clubs mentioned, of date the 18th of this month, relative to the so-called 'Lasker plan' of reorganization in baseball with the notice found in said agreement that if the plan proposed by the resolutions referred to be not accompanied by the acceptance of the proposed plan by November 1, 1920, by the other clubs of the American League, then the signers of said agreement will proceed to form a 12-club league, consisting of the clubs represented by the signers of the said agreement, and a twelfth club to be located in a city to be designated by them by a majority vote, have been on this day duly considered by the Board of Directors of the American League at a meeting held in Chicago.

"The board of directors are of the unanimous opinion that the so-called 'Lasker plan' will prove wholly ineffectual to accomplish the results which its sponsors seek to accomplish by it and that the American League cannot subscribe to that plan.

"It will be sufficient to point out two reasons why this plan cannot be approved by the American League. "First, it appears that the National Association of Professional Baseball Leagues (minor leagues) has thus far had no part in the working out of this plan, nor does it appear that the plan contemplates permitting them to have a proper voice or influence in the proposed reorganization.

"No plan for the reorganization of organized baseball can be fair or equitable or have any degree of permanence in it, which does not bring into the conference room as participants in the working out of this plan duly authorized representatives of the National Association of Professional Baseball Leagues (minor leagues) and if the American League participates in any attempt to reorganize baseball the duly authorized representatives of the National Association must likewise participate in this reorganization and adequate and satisfactory provisions with reference to them must be incorporated in the new agreement. Your proposed plan gives the National Association no voice in the selection of the board of control which it contemplates. Permitting them to make recommendations is but an empty shell. Moreover if a reorganization is to be accomplished the National Association should have a representative on the board of control, or National Commission, or by whatever name that body may be called.

"Second, as we read the resolutions adopted, the underlying idea of the sponsors for the so-called 'Lasker plan' seems to be the creation of a commission composed of eminent citizens, who have no connection whatsoever with baseball, except as they may be patrons of the sport.

"The names which have thus far been suggested by the sponsors for the plan, according to the press, are of men who have heretofore had no experience in the management or conduct of baseball; and the wisdom of permitting men inexperienced in practical baseball affairs, no matter how eminent they may be, to be empowered to take over even temporarily under any circumstances the management of baseball properties in which large sums of money have been invested, is gravely doubtful.

"The so-called plan of reorganization has apparently been precipitated by reason of the gambling exposures, particularly the throwing of games by players, and the idea of the sponsors of the so-called 'Lasker

plan' seems to be that this evil in baseball can be entirely avoided in future by the creation of such a commission. We have no confidence in such a commission being any more able to stamp out gambling than the National Commission has been; indeed, we do not believe that such a commission could be as effective in stamping out gambling as a commission composed of practical baseball men who understand the game in all its details and know intimately the history of all its players. If baseball games have been thrown in the past, as all know now they have been in one series, it is due to the inherent dishonesty of the players, who have sold themselves to the gamblers. The thing that will stop gambling in baseball is the certainty, speed and severity of the punishment meted out to those who sell games, or do the gambling. In the last analysis the most powerful influence to cope with such an evil will not be found in any National Commission, but in the presidents and managers of the respective ball clubs. Without their earnest, active and honest cooperation no National Commission can stop gambling in baseball. With their earnest, energetic and active cooperation gambling can either be entirely eliminated, or reduced to as low an ebb as is possible in any sport.

"We recognize, however, that there is a strong feeling prevalent among the public in favor of some reorganization and the American League will be glad to cooperate in a feasible and practical way to that end. We, therefore, submit the following suggestions:

"We propose that the American League shall appoint a committee of three; that a like committee be appointed by the National League, and a like committee of the National Association of Professional Baseball Leagues (minor leagues), and that these three committees, acting as a joint committee of nine, work out a plan of reorganization which will give due consideration, not only to the major leagues, but to the minor leagues as well, this plan of reorganization to be reported back to the National League, the American League and the National Association (minor leagues) for approval or disapproval by each respective organization. Our thought, of course, is that if upon consideration of this plan either of the major leagues the National Association of Professional Baseball Leagues (minor leagues) or any or all of them offer suggestions of modification to the plan as worked out by the committee of nine, the plan may then go back to that committee with these suggestions for further consideration and report.

"We are confident that in this manner a reorganization may be worked out along practical lines, which will be satisfactory not only to so-called organized baseball—and, by this expression, we include minor leagues—and the major leagues—but to the public as well."

The board of directors consists of President Johnson; P. D. C. Ball, president of the St. Louis club; F. J. Navin, president of the Detroit club; C. C. Griffith, president of the Washington club; and T. S. Shibe, vice-president of the Philadelphia club.

OLYMPIQUE IS NOW
LEADING STANDINGS

PARIS FOOTBALL STANDINGS	
(October 11, 1920)	
	Goals
	W. L. D. F. A. P.
Olympique.....	3 0 0 6 1 6
C. A. de Vitry.....	2 1 1 3 3 8
C. A. de Société Générale.....	2 0 4 2 1
Union Sportive A. de C.....	2 0 5 2 4
Racing Club de France.....	1 0 2 5 4
Club Français.....	1 1 4 3 3
Club Athlétique de Paris.....	1 1 5 3 2
Red Star Club.....	1 2 0 6 11
Football Club de L.....	0 3 1 1 11
Legion St. Michel.....	0 1 0 0 0

*Legion St. Michel lost by default against C. A. de Vitry.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PARIS, France.—The association football games in the series played for the championship of Paris were resumed on October 10, following the break caused by the national cup ties. The surprise of the day was the defeat of Club Athlétique de Société Générale, one of the strongest clubs in the first division, this result leaving Olympique at the head of the standing. Union Sportive Athlétique de Châteaufort, their conquerors by 2 goals to 0. Red

Star, it may be noted, gained their first victory of the season against Football Club Levallois, by the convincing margin of 4 to 1. There was a surprising number of drawn games in the two divisions. In the first, Racing Club de France and Club Français played a drawn game of 1 to 1, whilst Club Athlétique de Paris and Club Athlétique de St. Ouen lead the "pro" against one another. In the second division, Saint Ouen defeated Châteaufort 2 to 1, Association Sportive Française drew with Association Sportive Amicale, 1 to 1, and Stade Français an Raicy Sports Club failed to arrive at a decision, the match ending all square with the score 2 to 2. Jeunesse Athlétique de St. Ouen lead the "promotion" section, having won all three games played to date and scored 11 goals against 2.

DENMARK PLAYS
MUCH FOOTBALL

That Country Held Itself Second to England Up to the Time of the Seventh Olympiad

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COPENHAGEN, Denmark.—Football has been played in all Scandinavia for many years now, and Denmark held herself to be the second greatest playing country in Europe until the Seventh Olympiad, with England in the lead. And up to the same period no note of professionalism had crept in. This is all changed. Norway defeated the English team and Spain the Danish, while the Olympic team from Sweden is charged with professionalism. These are signs of the times.

In Denmark the chief football teams are to be found in Copenhagen. Nearly one-fourth of the population lives in that city. Each country town, however, has its own one or two clubs, which are recruited nowadays from the boys who have just left school, since the game has become very popular in the schools of all grades. Inter-town, inter-club, and inter-school matches are played and, higher in the scheme, inter-provincial and international matches also. Few clubs have their own grounds, and most matches are played on the public recreation grounds. In Copenhagen on a recent Sunday, for example, no less than 26 matches were played, and as the grounds would not permit it otherwise, they were played at various hours—10:11, 11:30, 12, 12:30, 1, 2, 3, and 3:15. These matches ranged from championship to fourth-level class.

There are five "champion" teams, the university ("Akademik"), Kobenhavn Boldklub, Boldklub of 1903, Boldklub of 1893, and "Frem." Then come the "A" class teams, the best of which may play themselves into the championship class at the expense of the worst "champion" team, one at a time. They are the Y. M. C. A. (K. F. U. M.), Osterbro, Boldklub of 1903, and since the commencement of the present season, Akademik has defeated Odense Boldklub 5 to 1 and Kobenhavn 5 to 3. In a cup tie with Boldklub 1903, the holders of the cup, neither side could get ahead after 30 minutes extra time, and the game was left drawn, 1 to 1.

Boldklub 1893 have reached the semi-final round of the Copenhagen cup through a victory of 7 to 0 over Borup. Their next opponents are Frem, and Frem have already lost to them in a league match by 3 to 0, as well as to Boldklub 1903 by 2 to 1. Among other games that have taken place, Frem have defeated Osterbro 2 to 0, Kobenhavn have also defeated Osterbro 4 to 1 and in a couple of games between Danish and Swedish teams, Kobenhavn have drawn with Göteborg 3 to 0, and Boldklub 1903 have defeated Helsingborg 2 to 0.

GOLFERS REELECT MRS. WATSON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Mrs. H. H. Watson of Indian Hill Club, Chicago, was reelected president of the Women's Western Golf Association at the annual meeting here. Other officers elected were as follows:

Mrs. C. P. Ott, Glen Oak, Chicago, first vice-president; Mrs. E. L. Beattie, Flossmoor, Chicago, second vice-president; Mrs. C. B. Burrage, Exmoor, Chicago, corresponding secretary; Mrs. F. H. Ball, Oak Park, Chicago, recording secretary; Mrs. H. L. Monroe, South Shore, Chicago, treasurer.

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SIR C. MACARA AND INDUSTRIAL COUNCIL

Former Pamphlet of Sir Charles Led to Appointment of First Official Body Representing Both Capital and Labor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—At the present time when the industrial world is in a condition of unrest and turmoil such as has never been known before on so large a scale, it is interesting to find in a pamphlet an article by Sir Charles Macara, Bart., summarizing the events that led to the appointment by the government of the first official body of its kind representing Capital and Labor, for the purpose of supplementing and strengthening the operations of the Board of Trade in the discharge of its duties under the Conciliation Act of 1896.

The appointment of the Industrial Council was made in 1911, after receiving the approval of a large number of the most prominent leaders of industry and labor, its members being men of large experience in conducting the staple industries of the country.

Sir Charles Macara in his article, which was published in the Financial Review of Reviews for October, 1911, put the case forward very clearly for the formation of an industrial tribunal. His remarks might be taken to apply with equal force to the industrial situation as it exists today. "There is no subject of more vital importance to the national welfare than that of the maintenance of harmonious relationships between Capital and Labor," he says. "Those who occupy the foremost positions in our great industries, on the side of Capital and Labor, have heavy responsibilities, and it is necessary that these responsibilities should be adequately realized, as the welfare of the nation depends to a great extent upon these industries being conducted in a statesmanlike manner, especially in view of their interdependence."

Dealing With Deadlocks

The scheme advocated by Sir Charles Macara was intended to deal with deadlocks, and only when all existing means of settlement had failed. As an illustration of the modus operandi of dealing with disputes in the cotton industry, Sir Charles takes what is known as the Brooklands Agreement. In this case a dispute resulted in a cessation of work by the Federation Mills for 20 weeks, and it was eventually settled by an industrial treaty known as the Brooklands Agreement, which has formed the basis of most of the agreements which have been entered into since it was formulated. The satisfactory working of this agreement is shown by the fact that only on two occasions since it was passed, have stoppages occurred. This is a great improvement on the condition of affairs during the 18 years prior to the signing of this agreement, when stoppages of work were very frequent.

After giving some particulars of the operation of the Brooklands Agreement in dealing with disputes, Sir Charles proceeds to give details of the scheme he proposed, which he said would involve the creation of a new department, with a permanent non-political chairman, deputy and staff, together with an advisory body, consisting of the men both on the side of Capital and Labor who hold the most prominent positions in connection with the staple industries of the country. This proposed advisory body would only be called together in the event of a deadlock arising in disputes affecting staple industries and therefore affecting the national welfare. This new department would not interfere with existing organizations or conciliation boards, but would constitute a tribunal capable of giving an impartial decision when efficiently organized bodies came to a deadlock in negotiations over a disputed matter. The dispute would thus be taken out of the hands of the combatants and they would be free to accept the officers of the independent tribunal. Both parties would be perfectly free to reject or accept the tribunal's decision but the tribunal would insure that matters in dispute would have calm consideration and the decision would therefore carry great weight.

Great Sympathy Shown
These proposals by Sir Charles Macara were received with great sympathy in many parts of the country, and meetings of some of the most important federations of employers took place at 10, Downing Street, and also of leading representatives of the large trade unions, and shortly after a statement was issued by the Board of Trade stating that with a view to strengthening and improving the existing official machinery for settling and for shortening industrial disputes by which the general public are adversely affected, the president of the Board of Trade, on behalf of His Majesty's Government had established an industrial council, representative of employers and workmen. The council was established for the purpose of considering and inquiring into matters referred to them affecting trade disputes; and especially of taking suitable action in regard to any dispute referred to them affecting the principal trades of the country, or likely to cause disagreements involving the ancillary trades, or which the parties before or after the breaking out of a dispute are themselves unable to settle. The council would not have any compulsory powers.

Sir Charles Macara publishes copies of some correspondence in which he, as a member of the Industrial Council with the Rt. Hon. H. H. Asquith, who was then Prime Minister, criticized

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very strongly the action of the government in not taking the fullest advantage of the Industrial Council in connection with the coal strike in 1912 and with the lockout in the cotton trade in the same year.

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Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office
TORONTO, Ontario—Educational authorities in the Province of Ontario are greatly concerned at the shortage of school-teachers. The Hon. R. H. Grant, Minister of Education, is authority for the statement that there is a shortage of over 1000 public school-teachers in the Province. Rural school authorities, he says, are making application for permits for 16-year-old girls to teach as certified teachers are not available. The Minister is in doubt as to what can be done to relieve the situation. There are 500 fewer students in the normal schools being trained with a view to becoming teachers than there were in 1915.

The demand for teachers is greater than ever. New country is continually being opened up, but because of the inadequate salaries paid, teachers are not forthcoming. Mr. Grant at one time thought of providing a free course at the Normal School, but he now feels that this would not meet the situation as there would be a tendency for girls who were not specially adapted for the work of school-teachers availing themselves of the course. The Minister of Education is strongly in favor of increasing the rate of pay of school-teachers. He has already expressed himself as in favor of a minimum wage of \$2000 to male teachers, but feels that the time is not yet come when this can be done.

TIRE PRICE REDUCTION
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—Reductions of from 12% per cent on small to 10 per cent on large tires, of 15 per cent on tubes and 10 on solid truck tires were announced yesterday by the United States Rubber Company. The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company announced a reduction of 15 to 17% per cent on solid and pneumatic tires.

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MUSIC OF THE WORLD

PARIS FUTURISTS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

PARIS, France.—A movement which may be not unfairly described as futurism in music has recently manifested itself in Paris. Its chief exponents are Erik Satie, Darius Milhaud, Germaine Taillefer, Georges Auric, and a group of these ultra-modern musicians call itself The Six.

They affect to be inspired by the music hall. But it is a curious thing that precisely at this moment the music hall is transforming itself in Paris and recently the four preludes of Debussy were heard at the Olympia, which is the largest hall of the kind in the French capital. Thus while the more delicate art is seriously challenging the art of ragtime and jazz music, a number of composers are deriving their inspiration from the most eccentric form of music-hall music. Certainly the mummification of music, its imprisonment in certain classic forms, cannot be upheld; but the reaction is perhaps open to serious criticism: The exuberance of the new forms, the creed of the young men who seek incoherence, who confuse composition with a trapeze performance, must be noted, but may be noted without pleasure.

They seek some justification in the example of older musicians who began to imitate fair music. Thus Bizet wrote his delicious "Chapeau de Paille" and Debussy and Chateaubert caught up the same strain. The "Salim-banques" of Louis Ganne continues to be an admirable as well as a popular operetta, though inspired by the circus. The "Musique Pourvue" of Florent Schmitt cultivates the same kind of wild gaiety. Critics also point to the imitative music of Sir Edward Elgar in England, who represented the noise of the streets in his "Cockaigne" and the uproarious laughter of Banstock in "Pines at the Fair." Indeed, have not the Indian and Negro melodies of MacDowell from America had their influence in France? Elemental rhythms and exotic melodies often pleased Debussy in particular.

But this is very different from the new school of Erik Satie and The Six, which seeks to adopt as the formula of musical construction, as pontifical rules, certain methods of procedure which have succeeded in the music hall. Noise and eccentricity are everything. Georges Auric writes in the "Cocq": "There is no more need to discuss the successive bankruptcy of so many aesthetic systems, the Wagnerian debacle, the ruins of Debussyism." We have since had the music hall, the parades of the fair, and the American orchestra. It is these latter which are elevated into an ideal. Mr. Andrew Courroy, an excellent French critic, calls attention to the intellectual trepidations of the "Scène de Cirque" of Louis Durey, of the simple row of Satie's "Parade," and of his noisy short pieces. Darius Milhaud lately produced his "Bœuf sur le Toit," full of irresponsible clowning humor, and as disconnected as a cinematograph show. There is also Poulenc and Auric and Germaine Taillefer. John Cocteau, who has constituted himself an apostle of this school, indulges in such paradoxes as: "The café-concert is often pure—theater is always corrupt. It is in the café-concert that without doubt the young musician can take up the thread lost in the Germano-Slav labyrinth." The Six and their like take up the worst features of the café-concert, the blattiness of the fair, the clowneries of the music hall.

No one can deny that it may be possible to find something fresh and new in its way excellent in the reaction from classicism, but while there is the fresh air and the sunshine and the laughter of little children, to remain deliberately in the sawdust ring, to exist perpetually in an atmosphere of jazz, is bad for these young French musicians, who in reality display considerable talent which might be turned to better uses. But to understand the musical revolution that is being attempted in France it is necessary to understand what these young men are doing and what are their ideals.

They are making the most curious experiments. They are trying to break clean away from the traditional technique and find fresh paths. Milhaud sums up his system in these words: "There is no more tonality! Live the atonal!"

Those who plump for the atonal, maintain that tonality is a mere convention. Mr. Courroy may be usefully quoted. He endeavors to explain the theory of those who condemn the system of tonality. "This system has only functioned on a single plane and is now exhausted. Why should not all the planes be now confused? Why should not the left hand play in C major while the right hand plays in F sharp? Has not Mozart in a minute made the horns play on a different tonal plane from that of the strings? Does he not make the first violin play in G major, the second in E, the alto in E flat, the counter base in B flat, and the horns in F? If he calls that a musical pleasantness he is wrong. On the contrary he has made a fruitful discovery."

Thus it is argued that if Milhaud and The Six are laughed at it is because they are judged from an antiquated standpoint of tonality just as the Cubists are laughed at in painting because it is not easy to forget the old perspective. Consonance and dissonance no longer exist in the sense of being opposed to each other. There are only free accords.

The score which greeted Beethoven for some of his innovations is now known to be absurd and therefore it is argued the men of the new school are not necessarily wrong because they declare that there are no antagonisms in sound. There is a similar movement in Vienna, in Hungary, in Italy. It is pretended that in the near

future atonality will be the rule recognized by all musicians and that the old classicism with its fixed form is discredited. Cubism in music, the cubism which has taken the eccentricities and the clowneries of the circus, the fair, and the music hall, and elevated them into a system, will, according to these young Frenchmen, triumph.

"MERRY-EYE" BY HERBERT HOWELLS

By The Christian Science Monitor special music correspondent.

LONDON, England.—"Merry-Eye," a new composition by Herbert Howells, was produced at the Queen's Hall Promenade Concert on September 30, the composer himself conducting. It is what may be called a "big-little" work, and possesses qualities which pique the listener's attention. Short as it is, it is delicately handled, and scored for a small orchestra, it achieves as much effect as if it were a symphonic poem. On the surface it appears to be light music; beneath there runs a vein of deep seriousness. The number of instruments employed looks small, but it sounds wonderfully full and soft. Out of the resources of two flutes, one piccolo, two clarinets, two bassoons, three horns, percussive piano and strings, Herbert Howells has produced a score which for skill and beauty of color could hold its own beside anything of the same sort by Debussy or Stravinsky.

The work itself, however, is English; merry, pathetic, lively or wistful in turn. Its full story is only divulged by the music, never in words, though the composer does go so far as to say in his note: "This piece has not necessarily a program; but if an idea of such be entertained, it can be supposed that the listener meets with an average-type character out of the domain of folklore—called 'Merry-Eye'—who reveals more about himself and his personality than folklore itself ever tells of him or his kind. Much that he relates is true to his name and to such part of his history as is common reading—public property; much else, on the other hand, contradicts this."

As in some of Howells' other works—notably the opening movement of the piano quartet in A minor—the first subject is of less importance than the second. Here, in "Merry-Eye," the second subject takes the form of a lovely melody treated canonically. The work was well received, and is to be given again at Queen's Hall in the near future.

NEW AUSTRALIAN OPERA PRODUCED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian News Office.

MELBOURNE, Victoria.—The production of a native opera is something of an event in Australian musical life. The romance of Paolo and Francesca was the inspiration for the opera, hardly in the national idiom, but providing an excellent foundation on which to build a music structure. Mr. Claude Haydon, the composer of this opera, treated his subject lyrically and not introspectively. It may thus have lost some of its tense drama while it gained in the purely decorative medieval qualities. Mr. Haydon realized from the outset the orchestral difficulties in scoring his work lightly, almost sparsely. He wisely attempted all his orchestral coloring without those instruments in the wind sections which are difficult to obtain in Australia.

The opera received two fairly successful representations on succeeding evenings in the Melbourne Playhouse Theater. The cast, a long one, was made up of pupils from the vocal studio of Mr. O. F. Sobell. The vocal work was good; the histrionic sense was not well developed. The one exception was that of a sardonic character, Beppe, the court jester, played by Mr. Don Cameron. The remaining principals included Mr. Eric Turnbull and Miss Phyllis Ashley in the name parts, Mr. William Mulroni as Giovanni and Mr. Robert Sterling as Malatesta. Miss Winifred Mayberry and Miss Mary Mack alternated on succeeding nights the part of Nanna, a nurse; and Mr. J. B. North conducted with his usual care and skill.

QUINLAN CONCERTS BEGIN IN DUBLIN

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

DUBLIN, Ireland.—The first of a series of subscription concerts, was given on September 27 at the Theater Royal, Dublin, by Mr. Thomas Quinlan. Notwithstanding the number of years Madam Calvé has been before the public, she had not appeared in Dublin before. Even in her singing of the well-known Habanera at the concert, Calvé succeeded in bringing something of that character of Carmen into her striking interpretation.

The new generation was represented by Joseph Hislop, a young Scottish tenor, who has been compared with John McCormack. Certainly his voice was remarkable for the purity of its tones, and he can sing "Che gelida manina" from "La Bohème" with consummate ease. Mr. Cortot, the French pianist, though his program was on the popular side, played his Chopin Etudes and Liszt Rhapsody with amazing originality. He is a thoughtful authoritative player.

The young violinist, Isidore Menzies, played with Cortot the César Franck Sonata with splendid effect and exquisite delicacy of tone. Of her few short solo pieces perhaps the loveliest was the "Samoson Lullaby" by Tod Boyd.

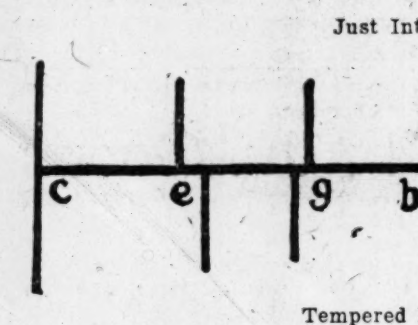
JUST INTONATION

In Unaccompanied Choral Ensemble.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.

One of the most important and fundamental problems in music and, as yet, but very little understood by singers, conductors, performers and composers, is the matter of intonation. Intonation is generally taken for granted, and plain questions put to musicians of the above classes generally fail to bring forth any really intelligent or significant response. Perhaps they have heard something about tempered intonation, and that is all. Theorists whose business it is dogmatically to lay down the laws of music, assume, it seems, that the difference between untempered, or just, intonation—the basis on which their books are really founded—and tempered intonation—that of the piano, organ, accompanied solo singing, and, to some extent, the orchestra—is a negligible quantity. They evolve the scale on a basis of perfect fifths, establish the relationship between tones related in definite numerical values, and yet, not in one case out of a thousand are these intervals heard, performed, or known to musicians. It must not be understood, however, that this important subject, which is the very foundation of music, has been left untouched, for extensive research has been devoted to the subject. But musicians have neglected to observe to any degree the importance of these findings.

Briefly, and approximately, the difference between the two intonations may be seen in this example, using the "c. e. g." chord:



The note "c" is the same in both intonations. In the tempered intonation the fifth, "g", will be flat one twelfth of a comma. The third—the all-important note, which gives the chord its character, major or minor, or out-of-tune—is very different, being two-thirds of a comma sharp. If the seventh is added to this "c. e. g." chord—namely, "b" flat—the discord will be even greater, for the tempered "b" flat will be a comma and a quarter too sharp. A comma, it may be recalled, is about a ninth of a tone.

The whole matter in modern times turns upon the point of modulation, the manipulation of key-board instruments, and to some degree upon the use of wood-wind instruments in the orchestra. The strings in the latter can play with great accuracy of intonation; the brasses are able to accomplish this too, the horns shading the pitch with the use of the hand in the bell of the horn. The wood-winds, however, can but press the keys on their instruments, and the same tones come for all keys. These tones may be shaded by the lips, but the accuracy in this matter depends upon the efficiency of the player. The wood-winds are always the difficulty in the orchestra ensemble in the matter of intonation.

The conflict of intonation is very annoying to those whose ears have been favored with true intonation. Of course, in certain sustained chords a better intonation is attainable. No doubt Wagner, Rachmaninoff, and others are of the finest that have been produced in any country at any time. They compare favorably with those of Palestrina, Vittoria, and others.

The problem of intonation is by no means settled for good. The musical ear will never be thoroughly satisfied with tempered intonation. It is, to be sure, a necessary evil in many of our musical departments, but in the two fields noted above it is possible to do away with it nearly all the time. Those who are fortunate enough to hear the wonderful effects of just intonation marvel at them, and those who become well acquainted with them, realize quickly the deficiencies of the tempered system. A compromise—a halfway chord—has been ever established along the lines proposed in these columns some time ago, with professional singers, rehearsing every day, and paid for their time, we may then hear more frequently the wonderful a cappella choruses, ancient and modern, as they ought to sound, and as their authors intended they should sound. Just intonation in a cappella singing is the one great ideal in ensemble rendition, towards which choral conductors should strive.

LANE CONCERTS IN MANCHESTER

By The Christian Science Monitor special music correspondent.

MANCHESTER, England.—What ever may be the future of other Manchester concerts, there is no uncertainty about those of Mr. Brand Lane. He takes the Free Trade Hall for practically every Saturday of the winter; and divides his seasons into two fortnightly series and calls one the Brand Lane Orchestra and the other the Brand Lane Festival Series. Each series has 10 fortnightly concerts and the booking is separate, though the price is the same, 5s. 6d. for the series, at the rate of 6s. 9d. for each concert. Mr. Brand Lane has engaged Dame Nellie Melba twice, Dame Clara Butt twice, and Pachtmann twice, once in each series this season. The prospectus claims that the

more nearly permanent personnel, and where this finer work might be carried on successfully, but little unaccompanied music is given, since the prevailing taste of those in authority is not on a sufficiently high plane to appreciate the incomparable beauty of such singing—a kind of music that is really unsurpassed in beauty. Constant singing with the organ in tempered intonation, suffices not only to destroy the beauty of the ensemble of human organs, but the sense of good pitch. It is frequently possible to hear a quartet of untrained voices, which are amazingly pleasing on account of their accuracy of intonation, due to much unaccompanied rehearsal. Lack of vocal ability is not nearly as bad as a lack of intonation, and four untrained voices singing in accurate intonation will please, and even thrill, whereas, four finely trained vocalists, singing out of tune are most displeasing and annoying. Good intonation in opera, or concert, is rare. Many opera singers cannot get over a few bars a cappella without getting off the key.

Chords in just intonation sound very different from tempered chords. The triads are remarkably smooth and seem to flow on without waver or beat, and have a soothing effect, for the tones are in their natural relationship. Any one with a musical ear will observe this fact if shown. Particularly in the upper register is the difference noticeable, where, in tempered intonation the beats are annoying. When two tones are sounded together they produce what is known as a difference tone, which tone, if the generators are properly tuned, forms a natural bass to them, and lies in their scale. Whereas, in tempered

intonation, where the generators are not properly tuned and related, the difference tone, being out of tune, does not lie in their scale, and is not properly related to them. Thus it produces beats with them, and is disagreeable. In other words, when a chorus is singing in just intonation the tones of the upper voices produce together difference tones, which reinforce the lower tones, sung by the male voices.

The difference between various positions of chords and between minor and major is much more marked in just intonation. For these reasons good unaccompanied singing does not have to rely upon altered chords for its beauty, but is satisfying in much simpler manner. This, perhaps, explains why the choruses of the older masters, who were not influenced by tempered intonation, are sung year after year, and are still admired by all, even though their rendition may be inaccurate. Too much modern choral music is instrumental in conception. Many composers seem to have lost the ideals of true choral style. The one modern school which towers far above all others in this respect is the Russian school, where, up to the time of the war, the great modern a cappella choruses were to be found. Having always had unaccompanied singing in their churches, these composers have become imbued with this style of choral composition. The choruses of Kastalsky, Grieg, Rachmaninoff, Arkhangelsky, Rachmaninoff, and others are of the finest that have been produced in any country at any time. They compare favorably with those of Palestrina, Vittoria, and others.

The problem of intonation is by no means settled for good. The musical ear will never be thoroughly satisfied with tempered intonation. It is, to be sure, a necessary evil in many of our musical departments, but in the two fields noted above it is possible to do away with it nearly all the time. Those who are fortunate enough to hear the wonderful effects of just intonation marvel at them, and those who become well acquainted with them, realize quickly the deficiencies of the tempered system. A compromise—a halfway chord—has been ever established along the lines proposed in these columns some time ago, with professional singers, rehearsing every day, and paid for their time, we may then hear more frequently the wonderful a cappella choruses, ancient and modern, as they ought to sound, and as their authors intended they should sound. Just intonation in a cappella singing is the one great ideal in ensemble rendition, towards which choral conductors should strive.

The fourth program of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, given on the afternoon of October 23, served to bring to a first performance Edward Burlingame Hill's poem for orchestra, "The Fall of the House of Usher," after Edgar Allan Poe. Mr. Hill has long been recognized as the possessor of a fluent orchestral technique. In many of his compositions an agreeable fancy is to be found, notably in his "Stevensiana." Suite, played here last season. "The Fall of the House of Usher," however, to be adequately portrayed musically, requires a more vivid imagination, a quicker emotional response to the wild romanticism of Poe's gloomy tale than Mr. Hill seems to have at his command. To be sure, there is by intention no attempt to follow the story scene by scene. The composer avows his purpose to suggest the "atmosphere of

the story as a whole," to quote his own words as stated in the program book; yet in this very respect the work seems to fail most signally. The chief motive lacks in character, and in place of leading to interesting developments, gives rise merely to wearisome repetitions. The orchestral coloring, at all times skillfully contrived, rarely succeeds in being more than obvious. It must be confessed, in spite of one's admiration for the composer's many excellent qualities, that this work is not in his proper element. The orchestra gave a painstaking and carefully prepared performance and there was considerable applause. The remainder of the program consisted of Beethoven's Overture to "Leonore" No. 3, the Prelude and Love-Death to Wagner's "Tristan and Isolde," and Schumann's Fourth Symphony in D minor.

The Catterall String Quartet have opened their winter season by performing at the Manchester, England, branch of the British Music Society. During the coming season they have booked two Scottish tours which will include Edinburgh, Glasgow, Dundee, Aberdeen, Paisley, Greenock, Dumfries, and they are to play at the Royal Society concerts in Dublin. They will also give five concerts in Birmingham, five in Liverpool, and two each in Nottingham, Mallow, Chester, York, Newcastle, Bowdon. They may also visit London. They have added to their repertoire the Tanieff quartet in A minor, a little known work by this accomplished Russian composer. The quartet of Dr. Ernest Walker, in D, is to be made a feature of the season.

MUSIC NOTES

In the foyer of Æolian Hall, New York, is placed a piece of furniture which, after the manner of the rack in hotel lobbies that holds time-tables and maps, contains handbills advising the public about future concerts and giving programs of the works to be played or sung. Among the things that recently offered themselves to the hands of musical pilgrims from the compartments of this piece of furniture, was a yellow slip of paper, printed in letters of red and letters of brown, announcing a song recital of George Meader, tenor. The handbill provided a half-tone portrait of the artist and exhibited in four groups the selections he was to present. The first group bore Latin and Italian titles; the second, French titles; the third, comprising songs by Schubert and Strauss, English titles; and the fourth, being songs written to poems in the English language, English titles.

A person taking down one of the slips from its compartment would be likely to infer that the Schubert and Strauss songs, carrying translated titles, would be sung in translation, as has been the custom with performers on the American concert platform the past four years. But when Mr. Meader appeared on the evening of October 22, with Walter Golde as his accompanist, and came to his third group, he sang it not in English but in the original German. Or rather, he sang in what sounded like German, for his speech was so veiled under a studied tone-production and was so painted over by an elaborate scheme of vocal coloring, that words were with difficulty understood by any listeners except those who were rather near to him.

Mme. Yolanda Méro appeared with the National Symphony Orchestra, Arthur Bodanzky conductor, in Carnegie Hall, New York, on the evening of October 24, taking part in the Tchaikowsky piano concerto in G major, No. 2. She brought out the music with memorable zeal and persuasion, fairly driving the audience to share her unbounded enthusiasm for the composer. Why a pianist should need to go to extraordinary trouble to make the G major concerto liked, is difficult of explanation, except on the ground that listeners have certain fixed notions about the concerto form and particularly about Tchaikowsky's relation to it, which they lay aside only with extreme reluctance. People generally hold the view, perhaps, that Tchaikowsky, after writing his beautiful concerto in B flat minor, No. 1, had no business to write a second one unless he intended to sustain the same ideal of beauty he there set forth and expressed. Or else, what is more reasonable, they recognize an antagonism in the G major concerto between form and material and find the composer at war with himself and his art. For this work is really conceived as a sort of transcendental finger study for piano and orchestra, and had no doubt better have been cast in a smaller mold than it is. The structure seems too pretentious for the thought which underlies it. The piece is a thanksgiving, granted, as Mme. Méro in her playing endeavored to show; yet it is a thanksgiving of the hands rather than of the heart.

There were two novelties on the program of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra at its concert of October 22 and 23. "By the Town," a sketch by Eugene Goossens, was new only in its adaptation for string orchestra, for in its original conception for string quartet the work had been played in Chicago by the Florenz Quartet. It was unfortunate for Mr. Goossens, perhaps, that "In the Town" immediately followed "La Mer," by Claude Debussy, for the composer of the former work is one of those composers who have gone over, lock, stock and barrel, to the Debussyan school. By that token Goossens' production appeared to be less individual than it would have appeared if the music had floated into the ears of the listeners without a previous insistence upon its inspiration. The novelty of the program was "Catalonia," by Isaac Albeniz, a Spanish composer, who in former years made various excursions to America as a virtuoso. Albeniz made much less marked an impression as a nationalist than Chabrier, whose "España" followed "Catalonia" on the program. Whatever may or may not have been the qualities of "Catalonia" as a product of Spanish art, the piece made a pleasant impression on the ear, and it was brilliantly presented by Mr. Stock's performers. The most momentous composition of the program was Brahms' second symphony. With all the undoubted genius that broods over the pages of Brahms' score there is also much of that score that is scholastic rather than inspired, and the conductor who is able to make arid wastes of sound blossom with interest

or charm is one greatly to be cherished by the world. For the rest, the program provided Debussy's "La Mer," which was played with exceptional virtuosity, and the chorale and fugue from an arrangement made by J. J. Albert of a prelude from Bach's "Well-Tempered Clavier," a chorale of his own devising, and the G minor fugue originally written by Bach for the organ. A medley of this description would not, perhaps, give exceptionally satisfactory results, yet Albert's piece makes good hearing.

The Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra opened its season on October 22. There is still some weakness in the first violins, but this will be rectified within a few days by the addition of several new men and these will bring the number of performers up to the standard requirements. Beethoven's "Eroica" symphony was given a good interpretation in view of conditions. At no period of his experience here as conductor has Mr. Oberholser so nearly approximated an ideal performance of either this or any other Beethoven symphony. There was now and then slight lapses from that perfect balance of nuance and tone on the part of some of the men, and the French horns were not at their best; but in breadth of exposition there was manifested a gripping, masterful comprehension of the entire work that came to fullest fruition in the last movement, played better than has ever been heard in this city. The only novelty on the program was the Swedish "Carnegie de Paris." This has never been heard at these concerts and did not create much more than a mild diversion. Liszt's "Les Préludes" made a gorgeous finale to this opening program, and if it served no other purpose it did indicate the potentialities existing in the new ensemble of the orchestra. Florence Macbeth sang two Mozart arias with wonderful grace, skill and beauty of tone. She is a mistress of the art of coloratura singing, especially evinced in the Donizetti aria "O luce di quest'anima" and "Caro Nome."

A deputation consisting of "disinterested" musical amateurs recently waited upon the Manchester Town Hall Committee to urge the need of establishing a municipal orchestra in Manchester. The deputation were able to point to the action of Birmingham in guaranteeing £1500 a year for three years in furtherance of a similar scheme in the Midlands and to that of various other towns who were bestirring themselves to the same end. One step in the right direction has already resulted from the deputation's interview, for a subcommittee of the City Council is to be appointed to consider the proposal.

The Seattle (Washington) Symphony Orchestra, under the direction of John Spargur, announces for its tenth season's program a series of ten symphony concerts and nine popular concerts, in Meany Hall on the University of Washington campus. The opening concert is scheduled for November 5, with all indications of a well-deserved backing and appreciation of the community. A list of the soloists engaged to appear with the orchestra includes Harold Henry, pianist; Paul Althouse, tenor; Arthur Middleton, bass-baritone; Kathleen Parlow, violinist; Lotta Madden, soprano; Alice Gentle, mezzo-soprano; May Mukie, cellist, and local artists.

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MISS THELMA GIVEN IN VIOLIN RECITAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

Miss Thelma Given, violinist—Recital in Carnegie Hall, New York, with Richard Hageman at the piano; afternoon of October 27, 1920. The program: Grieg, sonata in G minor; Chausson, "Polem"; Debussy, "Le plus que l'enfer"; Sinding, "Old Song"; The Aulin, Polish mazurka; Rimsky-Korsakoff, "Song of India"; Paganini, caprice No. 20; Grassi, "Waves at Play"; Brahms, Hungarian dance.

NEW YORK, New York.—Miss Given's recital was a case, rather unusual of late at Carnegie Hall, of an interesting program well played. Some listeners might call the program feminine, because the brooding tenderness of Grieg, the ecstatic disdain of Chausson and the oriental languor of Rimsky-Korsakoff are so conspicuously emphasized. But even so, they would be compelled in all fairness to call it also a work of art, provided, of course, the phrase, work of art, can ever properly be applied to a job of documentary selection and organization which program-making is. Taken, then, as a work of art, the program possesses the merit of individuality, being a picture peculiar to Miss Given's temper and being without obvious prototype. It is a different affair altogether from those examples of colored-postcard art violinists frequently bring forward, which begin with a classic concerto, pass to arrangements of sentimental piano pieces and end with trifles serving to illustrate tricks of technique, and which merely repeat a scheme invented by some famous virtuoso for winning applause.

In as many styles as the compositions on her program were written, in so many styles did the violinist play. Grieg, for all his gentleness of mood, demands in the G minor sonata a supple and alert performer for the violin part, who can sustain a melody in the low register of the instrument one moment and execute a quick, agitated passage in the high register the next. Chausson may set his interpretative requirements a little too high for Miss Given, but he demands no subtleties or elegancies of phrasing which are beyond her. And so the story could be continued right through the list of pieces, counting in Paganini, Brahms and all. To her other good qualities as a player Miss Given adds correct intonation and a full round tone that is seldom if ever forced. The success of her recital was much aided by the skillful piano-playing of Mr. Hageman.

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THE HOME FORUM

The Wombat in Varied Circles

Between "pots" and "beasts" a good deal of Dante Gabriel's time and attention was shared at Cheyne Walk; "pots" being his generic term for blue china, and "beasts" for animals that he kept in the garden, or sometimes in the house. I have spoken of this matter elsewhere; and, though it is among my cherished reminiscences, I must cut it short here. There were quadrupeds, birds, and reptiles. From contemplating a Japanese salamander in a tank or a white mouse nursing her brood in the studio, and hearing a wood-owl hoot or a parrot talk in the corridor, you could pass into the garden, and see a kangaroo skipping, a raccoon washing and swallowing a biscuit, or an armadillo, pacing his rounds—not to speak of a zebu chasing (on one occasion not unfrequently reported) Dante Gabriel Rossetti round a tree. The wombat, and after him the woodchuck or Canadian marmot, were too precious to be allowed out of doors: they were my brother's companions day by day, and the wombat would follow at the housemaid's heels when she went upstairs to make the beds.

Burne-Jones had a habit of drawing funny, fancy sketches of wombats; delighting as he did in the animal's fat lumpish look and want of "sculptural" form. I used to possess (or I think they were in strictness a gift from the artist to Christina) three admirably amusing sketches of his, framed together. There was "The Wombat at Home" with his wife and family; "The Wombat Abroad," scurrying with unwonted agility after his nightly provender; and "The Wombat Saved," himself and his mate walking along a plank into Noah's ark. I fancy there is an impression that, in the artistic circle to which he belonged, Burne-Jones was the discoverer—as he certainly was the most frequent delineator—of the wombat. This, however, is a mistake. I must claim that proud pre-eminence for Christina and myself. In or about 1858 we two were in the Zoological Gardens, and our steps led us towards a certain enclosure hitherto unknown to us, and little scrutinized by visitors. Christina, who had as good an eye for a "beast" as Dante Gabriel, caught sight of "phascogomys urinus" a second before myself, and exclaimed, "Oh look at that delightful object!" I soon instructed my brother what part of Kensington Gardens he should go to in order to contemplate the form and proportions of the wombat; he, I surmise, afterwards put up Burne-Jones to the same quest. Christina, before the end of April, 1859, had utilized the wombat in her "Goblin Market," and Dante drew his portrait in the illustration to that poem as published in 1862; and, when the wombat of Tudor House was first domiciled there, Christina hailed him in some

Italian verses which have been published, headed as an English distich—
"When Wombats do inspire,
I strike my disused lyre."

Though she was not exactly gifted with the pencil of Burne-Jones, she had a certain knack of catching in drawings the expressions of animals; and she made at the Zoological Gardens a sketch of a wombat which at this moment hangs framed in my dressing-room, along with similar portraits of two squirrels and a fennec fox.—From "Some Reminiscences," by William Michael Rossetti.

Swinburne Acclaims Victor Hugo

To review the "Divine Comedy," to dispose of "Hamlet" in the course of a leading article, to despatch in a few sentences the question of "Paradise Lost" and its claim to immortality, might seem easy to judges who should feel themselves on a level with the givers of these gifts; for others it could be none the less difficult to discharge this office because the gift was but newly given. One minor phase of

calls it "a great English book." In other words, it is the old Saxon, a Gothic tongue, as spoken and developed in England. That it was spoken and written uniformly throughout the land is not to be imagined, when we know that Jutes and Angles were in the country as well as Saxons. But that it was essentially the same language everywhere is not to be doubted, when we compare pure West-Saxon texts with Northumbrian glosses and books of Durham. Hickes speaks of a Dano-Saxon period in the history of the language. The Saxon kings reigned six hundred years; the Danish dynasty,

"And now came two or more busy hours. The men unyoked their oxen or unhitched their mules and horses, and staked them out on the good pasture, while perhaps seven or eight armed men were appointed to guard them. It was rare indeed to find a train without its Jew's-harp, its accordion and its violin. And if a train was headed for California, well-nigh everybody was ready to whistle or to sing the tune of the time:
I soon shall be in Frisco,
And then I'll look around;
And when I see the gold lumps there,
I'll pick them off the ground."

Fluxation

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
THE dictionary definition of the word "fluxation" is: "Flowing or passing away, and giving place to others." The scientific or real meaning of the word is given in the Revelation of St. John where it says, "And he that sat upon the throne said, Behold, I make all things new." Throughout all the activities of the world of today, in religion, in politics, in labor, in society, fluxation is the term which can most truly be applied. Then, as Revelation is the perception of eternal Truth, it must be God who is making all things new.

One must not, however, get confused with this picture from Revelation, which is but one instance of the imagery of eastern figurative language. God is not a super-man looking on at a material world of mortals, and improving His own creation by making all things new. God is divine Mind and with Mind the process of making new is a purely mental process through which minds many are expelled before the understanding of the omnipresence of the one Mind.

The present "making anew" is explained by Mrs. Eddy in the preface of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," where we read, page vii, "The time for thinkers has come." Before the light of Christian Science was shed on the world Christendom had very generally accepted an anthropomorphic or man-like concept of Deity. This was partly due to the fact that the Bible is an eastern book written in a symbolic style quite unfamiliar to the western mind, and partly to the great effect of the literature and art of the earlier centuries. This concept of a man-like God did not bear much investigation, in fact it was not supposed to be wise to inquire too closely into divine things. Until the advent of Protestantism the Christian world was practically undivided, and in the Protestant belief itself the main divisions have been about forms and ceremonies and questions of church government. No such revolutionary religious teaching as Christian Science has come to the world since the days when Jesus, at the well of Samaria, taught, "God is a Spirit; and they that worship him must worship him in spirit and in truth." When Mrs. Eddy wrote, "The time for thinkers has come," she had perceived that the peace of the world was the peace of ignorance, that God, Spirit, was Mind, and that this Mind was ever "making all things new" through destruction of ignorance. She perceived that the world was, in a degree, ready to waken, and so the time for thinkers had come.

The less God, Spirit, Mind is understood, the more easily can mortals be persuaded to rest peacefully on the thinking of others, and the awakening from the ideal of autocracy, where one man or one group does all the thinking, is bound to be heralded by the breaking up of this false sense of peace. Recognizing this, Jesus, long ago, announced his mission by saying, "Think not that I am come to send peace, but a sword."

Thinking, of course, is not necessarily immediately correct thinking. It is never found in human experience that anyone will immediately do anything correctly. By a process of practice he has to overcome his own fears and awake to the realization of the possibility of his accomplishing the task. It is not otherwise when the divine is displacing the human in understanding. First a man begins with misunderstanding, he has begun to think, he has awakened from the apathy of ignorance, but he has not yet learned to think correctly because he is afraid he cannot, and his fear is the cause of his misunderstanding. This is the state in which the teachings of Jesus appear as a sword, mowing down the wrong thoughts in order that the thinkers may arrive at truth. This is the state of fluxation in which all things are made new. This is largely the present world problem, and it is necessary to see it as such in order to perceive the method of working out the solution. Christian Science alone contains this solution for it teaches men to think correctly, that is, to understand God, Mind. In the proportion that a man understands God and God is Mind, his understanding is divine and his thinking becomes in the same ratio the reflection of the divine Mind. It is in order to arrive at this correct thinking that it becomes necessary to get rid of ignorance and fear. Christian Science thus classifies ignorance and fear as the so-called mortal or human mind, the cause and result of sense testimony, the mesmerism of misunderstanding, and shows how this may be proved untrue through the practice of divine understanding.

When misunderstanding seems most active one may feel reason for despair, but this reason is based on sense testimony. In reality it is the dawning of spiritual understanding which is revealing the misunderstanding in the process of destroying it. Fluxation therefore in a material world is not to be deplored but is to be looked upon as the activity of that sword of spiritual knowledge which was brought by Christ Jesus. The very possibility of misunderstanding predicates a truth which the misunderstanding is about. Christian Science shows that if there is a truth it must always have been true and must be true now. Thus the

truth is the reality, the misunderstanding the unreality. It is therefore clearly of great practical importance to invariably take the side of Truth and never argue for misunderstanding or error. In Science and Health (p. 153) we read, "Neither sympathy nor society should ever tempt us to cherish error in any form, and certainly we should not be error's advocate." And, again, on page 385, "You say that you have not slept well or have overdone. You are a law unto yourself, saying this and believing it, you will suffer in proportion to your belief and fear." Fluxation therefore can only be directed aright by steadfastly holding to scientific truth or divine understanding even although this necessitates denying the senses. Read in the light of Christian Science the Bible is the chart of right activity, but neither the Bible nor Science and Health can be correctly read through the mesmerism of the statement, "I cannot understand." The realization that divine understanding is the perception of Truth and is man's birthright, followed by the honest endeavor to grow in spiritual knowledge, will eliminate fear and destroy ignorance. Then error will have flowed or passed away, and given place to the truth.

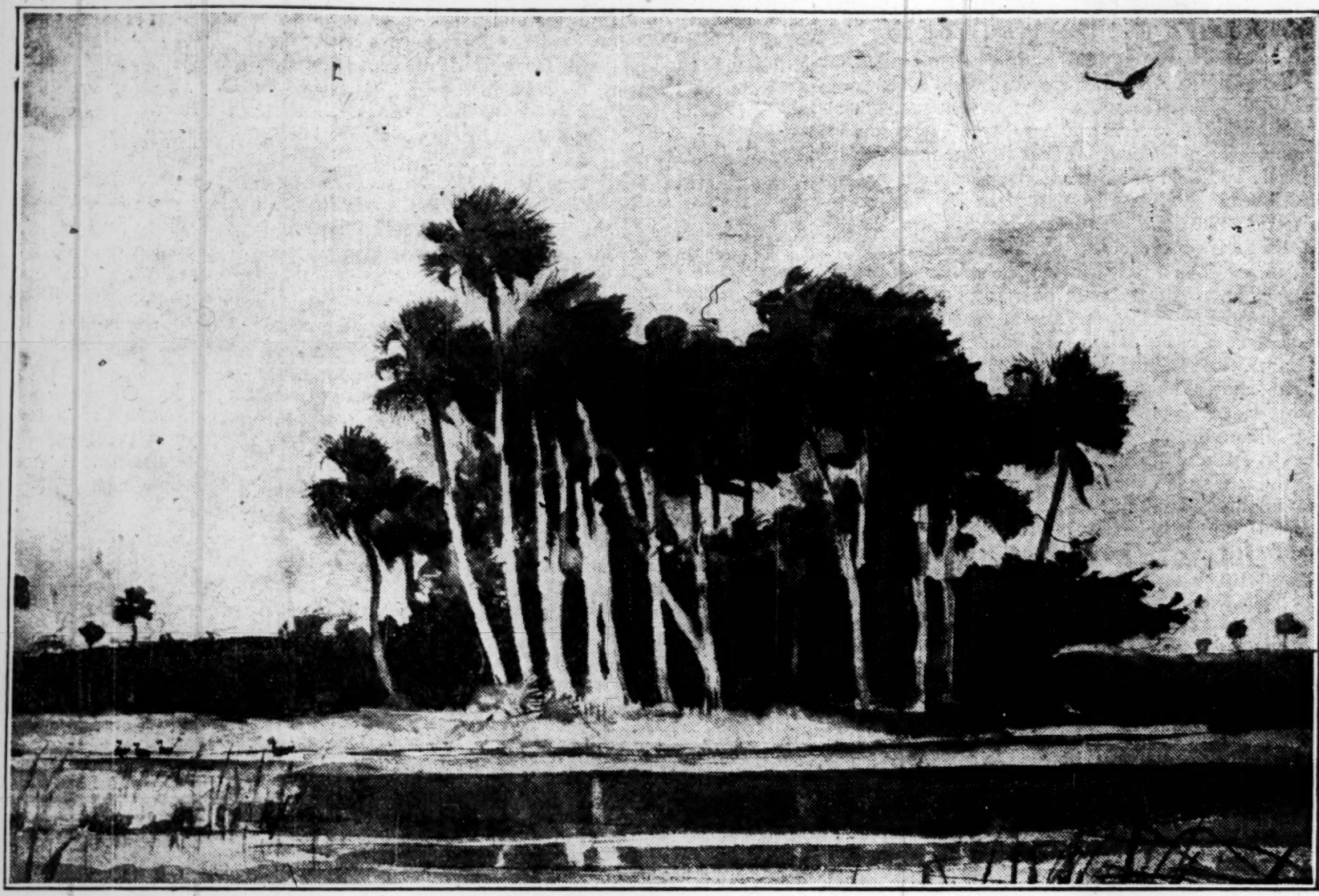
Bill

His parents are my ancient friends
And often ask me for week-ends.
But, though his father is my host,
It's Bill that really rules the roast.

If it is wet, a tale of bricks
Is given me to pile and fix.
And when the structure stands on high,
Without a single brick awry.
The fabric, as my labor's crown,
Bill has the right of knocking down.
While I must gather up the blocks
And pack them neatly in their box.
Released from Architecture's claims
We turn to our Olympic games.
With Bill as driver, me as horse,
Pursuing our erratic course
Between the tables and the chairs,
Or even up and down the stairs.
Until the midday meal draws near,
And nurse removes my chariot.
But, if the weather's bright and fair,
Bill hales me forth to take the air.
—C. L. Graves.

Poesy

Poesy is a beauteous damsel, chaste,
Honourable, discreet, witty, retired,
And who keeps herself within the limits
Of propriety. She is a friend of
solitude; fountains entertain her,
meadows console her, woods free her
from ennui, flowers delight her; in
short, she gives pleasure and instruction
to all with whom she communicates.—Cervantes.



"Turkey Buzzard," from a water color by Winslow Homer

If You Are to Draw a Landscape

A quaint little book on "The Art of Drawing and Painting in Water-Colours," printed in Dublin in 1778, giving rules by which the reader is assured, "A Stranger in the art of drawing may be readily taught to delineate any View or Prospect with the utmost Exactness of Coloring, any Print or Drawing in the most elegant Manner," contains the following:

"If you are to draw a Landscape from Nature, take your Station on a rising Ground, where you may have a large Horizon, and mark your Tablet into three Divisions downwards, from the Top to the Bottom; and divide, in your own Mind, the Landscape you are to take into three Divisions also. Then, turn your Face directly opposite to the Middle of the horizontal Line, keeping your Body fixed, and draw what is directly before your Eyes upon the Middle Division of your Tablet; then turn your Head, but not your Body, to the left Hand, and delineate what you view there, joining it properly to what you had done before. Lastly, do the same by what is to be seen on your right Hand, laying down every Thing exactly, both with respect to Distance and Proportion. Make the nearest Objects in your Piece the highest, and those that are further off to shoot away lower and lower, till they come almost level with the Line of the Horizon; lessening every Thing proportionably to its Distance, and observing, also, to make your Objects fainter and less distinct, the farther they are removed from your Eye. Make all your Light and Shades fall one Way, and let every Thing have its proper motion, as Trees shaken by the Wind, the small Boughs bending more, and the large ones less; Water agitated by the Wind, and dashing against Ships or Boats, or falling from a Precipice upon Rocks and Stones, and spiriting up again into the Air, and sprinkling all about; Clouds also in the Air, now gathered with the Wind, and violently condensed into Hail, Rain, and the like; always remembering that whatever Motions are caused by the Wind must all be made the same Way.

"Let the Work imitate the Season it is intended to represent; as, if you intend it for a Winter-piece, represent the falling of Woods, sliding upon the Ice, Fowling, Hunting, etc., making the Trees everywhere naked, or laden with Snow, or Hoar-frost, the Earth bare; with Carts passing over it, etc. "Let every Site have its proper Adjuncts or additional Graces, as the Farm-house, Wind-mill, Water-mill, Woods, Flocks of Sheep, Herds of Cattle, Pilgrims, Ruins of Temples, Castles and Monuments, with a thousand such other Things proper to particular Subjects."

The Sea of Sunset

This is the land the sunset washes,
These are the banks of the Yellow Sea;
Where it rose, or whither it rushes,
These are the western mystery!

Night after night her purple traffic
Strews the landing with opal bales;
Merchantmen poise upon horizons,
Dip, and vanish with fairy sails.
—Emily Dickinson.

the difficulty which presents itself is this: the temporary judge, self-elected to pass sentence on any supreme achievement of human power, must choose on which horn of an inevitable dilemma he may prefer to run the risk of impalement. If, recognizing in this new masterpiece an equal share of the highest qualities possible to man with that possessed and manifested by any previous writer of now unquestioned supremacy, he takes upon himself to admit, simply and honestly, that he does recognize this, and cannot choose but recognize it, he must know that his judgment will be received with no more tolerance or respect, with no less irritation and derision, than would have been, in Dante's time, the judgment of a critic who should have ventured to rank Dante above Virgil, in Shakespeare's time of a critic who should have dared to set Shakespeare beside Homer. If, on the other hand, he should abstain with all due discretion from any utterance or any intimation of a truth so ridiculous and untimely, he runs the sure and certain risk of leaving behind him a name to be ranked, by all who remember it at all, with those which no man mentions without a smile of compassion or scorn, according to the quality of error discernible in the critic's judgment: innocent and incurable as the confidence of a Johnson or a Jeffrey, venomous and malignant as the rancor of Sainte-Beuve or Gifford. Of these two dangers I choose the former; and venture to admit, in each case with equal preference, that I do upon the whole prefer Dante to any Cino or Cecco, Shakespeare to all the Greenes and Peebles and Lillys, Victor Hugo to all or any of their respective times.—Algernon Charles Swinburne.

The Saxon Tongue

We read in history that the beauty of an ancient manuscript tempted King Alfred, when a boy at his mother's knee, to learn the letters of the Saxon tongue. A volume which that monarch himself wrote in after years now lies before me, so beautifully printed, that it might tempt anyone to learn not only the letters of the Saxon language, but the language also. The monarch himself is looking from the ornate initial letter of the first chapter.

I would fain hope that the beauty of this and other Anglo-Saxon books may lead many to the study of that venerable language. Through such gateways will they pass, it is true, into no gay palace of song; but among the dark chambers and mouldering walls of an old national literature, weather-stained and in ruins. They will find, however, venerable names recorded on those walls; and inscriptions, worth the trouble of deciphering. To point out the most curious and important of these is my present purpose; and according to the measure of my understanding, and according to my leisure, I speak that which I speak.

The Anglo-Saxon language was the language of our Saxon forefathers in England, though they never gave it that name. They called it English. Thus King Alfred speaks of translating "from book-Latin into English"; Abbot Ælfric was requested by Æthelward "to translate the Book of Genesis from Latin into English"; and Bishop Leofric, speaking of the manuscript he gave to the Exeter Cathedral,

twenty only. And neither the Danish boors, who were earthenlings in the country, nor the Danish soldiers, who were dandies at the court of King Canute, could, in the brief space of twenty years, have so overlaid or interlarded the pure Anglo-Saxon with their provincialisms, as to give it a new character, and thus form a new period in its history, as was afterwards done by the Normans.

The Dano-Saxon is a dialect of the language, not a period which was passed through in its history. Down to the time of the Norman Conquest, it existed in the form of two principal dialects; namely, the Anglo-Saxon, the South; and the Dano-Saxon, or Northumbrian, in the North. After the Norman Conquest, the language assumed a new form, which has been called, properly enough, Norman-Saxon and Semi-Saxon.

This form of the language, ever flowing and filtering through the roots of national feeling, custom, and prejudice, prevailed about two hundred years; that is, from the middle of the eleventh to the middle of the thirteenth century, when it became English. It is impossible to fix the landmarks of a language with any great precision; but only floating beacons, here and there.—"Driftwood," Henry W. Longfellow.

The Story of the Gold-Seekers

"The story of those days of 1849 and after can be told only in broken sketches: it was for us the movement of a continent." Edwin Markham says in his book on California. "Those that went overland were accustomed to meet in the neighborhood of Independence, Missouri; . . .

"So travelers tell us that by April, 1849, the shores of the Missouri were mushroomed with tents and covered 'prairie schooners,' waiting to join trains and waiting also for the grass to be high enough to feed their cattle on the broad expanses of the Plains. A little later, train after train took form and departed from the frontiers of civilization; and it was not long before the trail from Fort Leavenworth to Fort Laramie at the foot of the Rockies was one long but broken line of ox wagons and mule wagons. Some of the emigrants settled in the rich meadows of the Nebraska (the Platte) but others pushed forward, drawn by the lure of the El Dorado beyond the setting sun. . . .

"In setting out upon the long trail, some man was elected captain, and usually his word was law. Ten to twenty miles was an ordinary day's travel of a train. The men walked; and some of the children, helping to drive the loose cattle, walked nearly all the way. A number of young men were selected to ride as scouts ahead, to trace the road and to find river fords, also to secure game and to find watered places for camping.

"Often have I heard my mother tell the story of her train, of which my father was the captain. As soon as a wayside well was reached at or about sundown, the captain would sound the shrill horn or bugle, a signal to those behind to hasten on to the camping-ground. One after one the wagons would creep in, forming a circle, leaving a goodly space inside for the women and children and the big blazing camp-fire. . . .

"The train was now far out in the wilderness of the Great Basin: they were nearing the goal, and yet there were many long leagues ahead of the creaking wheels. . . . They made slow progress along the valley of the Humboldt River. This is one of the strange streams of the world: it lies entirely within the Great Basin, a mighty region that sends none of its waters to the sea but hides them away in the sands, especially in the sands of the Humboldt Sink, where they fade mysteriously into the earth and the unknown. . . . It is a long way over the mountains. The ascent is swift on the eastern slope, while on the western side there is a stretch of a hundred miles before the rocky ridges melt away into the Sacramento Valley.

"Thirty miles of this descent of the Sierra to the west are a network of canyons and ridges, rendered almost impassable by streams and high cliffs of naked rock. The rivers wind through the bottoms of dark chasms. The Sierras at times have a strange and awful beauty. How did the emigrants in those early days make their way over these precipices and naked cliffs? They were frequently obliged to unyoke the oxen and lower the wagons with long ropes. Where the descent was less precipitous, the wheels were all locked, and sometimes wrapped with chains; then a small pine was cut down and the butt-end lashed to the axle-tree, leaving the branching top to drag on the earth."

Keats in the Highlands

Cairn-something (for Cairndow),
July 17, 1818.

My dear Tom—Here's Brown going on so that I cannot bring to mind how the two last days have vanished—for example he says The Lady of the Lake went to Rock herself to sleep on Arthur's seat and the Lord of the Isles coming to Press a Piece . . . I told you last how we were staid at in Glasgow—we are not out of the Crowd yet. Steam Boats on Loch Lomond and Barouches on its sides take a little from the Pleasure of such romantic chaps as Brown and I. The Banks of the Clyde are extremely beautiful—the north end of Loch Lomond grand in excess—the entrance at the lower end of the narrow part from a little distance is precious good—the Evening was beautiful, nothing could surpass our fortune in the weather—yet was I worldly enough to wish for a fleet of chivalry Barges with Trumpets and Banners just to die away before me into that blue place among the mountains—I must give you an outline as well as I can.

No B—the Water was a fine blue silvered and the Mountains a dark purple, the Sun setting aslant behind them—meantime the head of Ben Lomond was covered with a rich Pink Cloud. We did not ascend Ben Lomond—the price being very high and a half a day of rest being quite acceptable. We were up at four this morning and have walked to breakfast fifteen miles through two Tremendous Glens—at the end of the first there is a place called rest and be thankful which we took for an Inn—it was nothing but a stone and so we were cheated into five more miles to Breakfast—I have just been bathing in Loch Fyne a salt water Lake opposite the Windows—"Letters of John Keats to his Family and Friends."

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, ~~then~~ then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., SATURDAY, OCT. 30, 1920

EDITORIALS

The Two Nations

It is three-quarters of a century since Disraeli's story of "The Two Nations" forced the world to recognize some things which it was then most determinedly avoiding seeing. In these seventy-five years much has been accomplished, but that an incredible amount remains to be accomplished before the world can find itself within measurable distance of the millennium even a Lord Marney would admit. The British laborer gets far more, it is true, today than Lord Marney's desideratum of eight shillings a week, but then, if it comes to that, Lord Marney himself would be little better than a pauper compared to the modern master of millions. It is impossible, in plain English, to measure the progress of the world by comparative tables of wages, themselves amongst the most deceptive products of human ingenuity. The real test of progress is the altitude of the moral mercury of mankind; and this is about the most difficult thing imaginable to estimate.

It is a popular test of the position of affairs to balance the horrors and sacrifices of the great war against the conditions which have obtained since the conclusion of the armistice, and then to expatiate on the immensity of the failure. But, as a matter of fact, a more shortsighted method of appraisal could scarcely be relied upon. The great war was not an accident, it was not the plot of a military or political vengeur, it was not even the effect of the deep scheming of the high finance. Any or all of these may have echoed the self-satisfied dictum of the fly upon the wheel, "See what a dust I am creating." But the war was the explosion resulting from the conflicting passions of the human mind, and was necessary to clear the mental atmosphere, no matter what the devastation caused by it. In the old days the human mind was more animal and less intellectual. Its outbursts were, consequently, less violent and more protracted. The world, however, accustomed to thinking in terms of matter, does not readily recognize this. It sits down to work out its theory from the basis of its own particular bias, be that bias monarchical, republican, socialistic, or whatever it may be.

In doing this each little group of individuals appropriates to itself the sum total of mankind's vision of adhesion to Principle, and liberally endows its opponent with the seven deadly sins. By such an effort, however, it openly, almost derisively, eschews metaphysics, and calculates its achievements in terms of a material success, delectable to itself alone. Unfortunately, what is one man's meat is another man's poison; and thus are the two nations perpetuated. The high finance, secure as it deems itself in the possession of a gold basis, takes no notice whatever of labor save as a pawn in the game. The writer or the scavenger, the shopkeeper or the artisan, the seaman or the clerk, are just that "unfeathered two-legged thing," the public, whose office in the architecture of creation is to bear the roof of "the interests." This, of course, is entirely opposed to the philosophy of the Sermon on the Mount. But then, in the argument of high finance, what has the Sermon on the Mount got to do with the law of supply and demand?

That is a question which a certain John Ruskin strove to answer, some half century perhaps ago, in a very notable little book. Political economy, Carlyle's "dismal science," nearly choked itself with guffaws. Guffaws, Ruskin dryly insinuated, might temporarily make up for arguments, but long after his great books on art were forgotten, he prophesied, his political economy would be remembered. Neo-futurism is almost as contemptuous today of Ruskin as an art critic as Lombard Street was, in the consulate of Jervons, of his economics. Long ago, however, the workmen of England founded Ruskin College in, of all places, Oxford. Ruskin College is a flourishing center today of the new political economy. Its students wield hammers and hold the levers of great engines. They have faith in dynamics, but none at all in the law of supply and demand. The fact is reminiscent in its way of the story of the tannery at Meudon.

It is the economics of Ruskin College which are permeating the philosophy of Mr. Smillie and the demands of the miners today. And that, not the demand for a two shillings increase, is wherein their seriousness lies. The miners are entirely aware that they are making claims which are not consonant with the accepted law of supply and demand or the existent economic structure. They make no secret of the fact that the preservation of this structure is no part of their policy, and that they intend to reestablish industry on the basis of the new economics. In resisting this attempt, through the medium of direct action, for that is where the miners' policy is leading them, the government would be on sound ground, if it were not for their own tergiversations. Unfortunately, the government having, by agreement with the miners, set up a Royal Commission for the express purpose of solving the colliery question, promptly repudiated the findings of that Commission when they discovered them to be in favor of the nationalization of mines. Herein they have built their defenses upon the sands: there is a fundamental dislike in England of everything that savors in any degree of not playing the game.

Thus, as, in the famous May, in which Caravan was defeated for the Derby, the two nations faced one another, so now, though in the intervening eighty-three years their positions have considerably altered, the battle is to the finish as it was then. Nor is the situation vastly different from whatever geographical point it may be reviewed. Westward, undoubtedly, the bitterness of the struggle is lessened, just as to the east it is intensified. But east or west, the perpetual battle is joined, and the effects, in the shape of violence, will be least noticeable wherever the greatest statesmanship, which is only another name for love of Principle, is manifested. In the days when oppression covered the earth, and perhaps

only the studied determination of Roman materiality seemed to keep whatever peace there was, a teacher out of Nazareth spoke thus to humanity, "Lay not up for yourselves treasures upon the earth, where moth and rust doth corrupt, and where thieves break through and steal; but lay up for yourselves treasures in Heaven, where neither moth nor rust doth corrupt, and where thieves do not break through and steal; for where your treasure is, there will your heart be also." Has Christendom accepted the counsel?

Freedom for the Philippines

AS THE first Democratic administration in the United States since the Spanish-American war draws to a close, it is interesting to recall some of the old arguments against "imperialism" in general and for the independence of the Philippines in particular. Those arguments were presented largely by the Democratic Party, because it was under a Republican administration that the Philippines were taken from Spain; and yet the Democratic administration has long since preferred to forget the "anti-imperialism" issue. The history of this one subject shows about as clearly as anything could how most campaign assertions must later be put to the test of reason, not to mention expediency. All the while, under both the Republican and the Democratic administrations, the preparation for the freedom of the Philippines has been steadily going on. In every way a greater freedom has already been achieved. Whether or not this freedom is to lead soon to an actually independent government, in accord with the demands of some of the active Filipinos themselves, remains to be seen.

In this connection it is interesting to compare two of Colonel Roosevelt's utterances on the subject. At Memphis, Tennessee, in 1902, in the midst of what was then a Democratic State, he said: "There is no question as to our not having gone far enough and fast enough in granting self-government to the Filipinos; the only possible danger has been lest we should go faster and further than was in the interest of the Filipinos themselves. Each Filipino at the present day is guaranteed his life, his liberty, and the chance to pursue happiness as he wishes, so long as he does not harm his fellows, in a way which the islands have never known before during all their recorded history." One question to be considered now, before any demand for Philippine independence can be satisfied in one way or another, is how far the islands have progressed since that time. As to this, both the public and the politicians need constant enlightenment.

An even more important question to be considered, however, is whether the granting of a complete political separation from the United States would result in complete and permanent freedom for the Philippines, without danger from other nations. Recent developments concerning the great countries nearest the islands, and especially the provisions of the Peace Treaty affecting Shantung, deserve to be carefully thought over by the Filipino statesmen themselves, as well as by the people of the United States. A mere unrest may not lead to an improvement of present conditions. Self-determination has to be a very real and thoroughgoing self-determination in order to be worth while. The turning from a good influence to one not so beneficial is not progress. Before the whole Philippine question can be decided with any permanence, there will have to be, on all sides, a relinquishment of the old selfishness of nations in the actually new order of things which is still to be experienced in the true sequence after the world war. The Filipinos have already been patient. Any demands that they may make now can really lead only to an increased freedom of one sort or another. For this development, there will have to be active patience on the part of all concerned, in order that the right way may be unmistakable.

More About Art

IN AN editorial on this page last week, called "The New Art," it was suggested that nothing is gained by abusing the other side. That is so. Moreover, abuse is never taken seriously. Consider the two following instances. They are historic. An English Professor rose in his place at a meeting of the "Art Workers Guild," held to discuss "The New Art," and said with slow emphasis: "It is an insult to my intelligence." The audience laughed. A Futurist painter, passing the National Gallery, shook his walking stick at the building, and shouted with furious eyes, "I'd like to burn it down." His companion laughed.

The French, who are a logical and subtle people, do not abuse roughly. They have their own method of discussing such a problem as "The New Art." A delightful example of their persuasive, allusive method, in which the truth is indicated to those who are able to read between the lines, may be found in "An Unexpected Turn," a dialogue, in the form of poetry, between a Painter and a Novelist, who, like Zola, keeps a quick eye on art. This discussion and dénouement is by André Maurois, and appeared originally in the "Echo de Paris." It has reached a wider public through being translated for The Living Age.

The Painter in this French story is a failure. He is a commonplace craftsman—"I paint what I see," says this honest man, "and that's the best any man can do." "I paint what I see." The reader at once recalls Fromentin's dictum that the aim of painting is to portray the invisible. Now, we are beginning to understand the French method. Then the Novelist proceeds to explain to the Painter how he can emerge from the commonplace rut; how he can make money and set the Seine on fire. It is by being odd, fantastic, a prophet of cylindrical or octagonal painting. The Painter, alarmed and disgusted, draws back. The tempter produces more subtle temptations. He suggests that he should explain to the world that the Painter has founded a new school, the ideo-analytic school, which, in portraiture, means painting the idea that the sitter suggests: thus a colonel might be suggested by fine gold stripes floating in a field of blue, a horse in one corner. Observing that the Painter is not interested in the idea, the tempter adds—"Can you paint twenty ideo-analytic pictures by the end of the month?" The Painter smiles sadly, and answers—"In an hour." Worse still,

this may actually come to something. Here again the reader puts down the story and reflects.

But the Novelist, who is a very cunning tempter, has not yet finished. The Painter is fearful that he may be asked to explain his new pictures. "Don't let that bother you," answers the Novelist, "When asked for an explanation, say languidly—'Have you ever watched a stream?'" "What does that mean," inquires the Painter. "Nothing," replies the Novelist, "but it will be thought wonderful."

The exhibition is a great success. The ideo-analytic pictures catch on. A dealer makes an offer for fifty a year. When the admirers have gone, the Novelist roars with laughter. "I knew the gulf of human imbecility to be deep," he cries, between his smiles, "but I never knew it to be bottomless." To his astonishment the Painter is serious. He looks with pride at his twenty ideo-analytic portraits, and he says, "There is something in this ideo-analytic style." The Novelist is stupefied. He cannot believe his ears. "Well, of all . . . I say, who suggested this new style to you?" To which the Painter answers languidly—"Have you ever watched a stream?"

Now, the advantage of this kind of teaching, or propaganda, is that each side, the insulted Professor, and the destructive Futurist, may read M. André Maurois' little story, and each may think that it supports his cause. Whereas the truth is with neither. The truth hides between the two. The Painter was in a rut, out of which the Novelist shook him. His experiences with ideo-analytic painting, that is painting the idea rather than the actuality, the symbol of a Colonel rather than the tanned, lined, irritable face that the Colonel's wife knows and tries to love, revealed to him potentialities which were hidden while he was still in the rut. He must remember, too, that Valesquez and Hals, Corot and Millet did not walk in a rut. This Painter had copied the letter of their example, not the spirit. The sportive Novelist unwittingly freed him. The Insulted Professor can ignore all this, can enjoy the Novelist's joke, and say, "I told you that this New Art was all plague. Have you ever watched a stream?" Ha! Ha!

To this the Futurist might reply, "And why not watch a stream? There you will find life, light, movement, rhythm—all the lovely things that the Painter, when he was in the rut of academic tradition, ignored."

So M. André Maurois has done well. He has abused nobody; he has given each side a fair showing. And, as for the truth, he who does not run too quickly, may read.

The Tercentenary of a Diary

MANY men write diaries. Few of these diaries, however, are ever read, fewer still reach publication, and of those that do few indeed are they which become classics. There are, none the less, men who are known mainly, if not entirely, by their diaries: "It is tolerably certain," that the world would trouble nothing more about Mr. Samuel Pepys, Secretary to the Admiralty, than any other secretary to the admiralty, were it not for those wonderful volumes written, all unknown, when Charles II was King. And, curiously enough, another of the elect is Mr. Pepys' great friend, John Evelyn, of Sayes Court, Deptford. John Evelyn knew no more of Samuel Pepys' diary than Samuel Pepys did of John Evelyn's, and yet, when the two men are almost forgotten, their diaries suddenly and almost simultaneously come to light, with the result that, as Malvolio says, they have greatness thrust upon them.

The Evelyns came out of Normandy, indeed the name is a modification of that of the town of Avelin from which the family is supposed to have sprung. In the seventeenth century they had settled at Wotton, in Surrey, and had acquired considerable wealth. John Evelyn's grandfather introduced the making of gunpowder into England. He had mills at Wotton and Long Ditton, and as he lived in the days of Drake and the Armada, it is perhaps not surprising that he flourished greatly. His grandson was much more peaceably minded. He grew holly hedges and planned tulip beds, and though he was a King's man always, he managed to keep his enthusiasm within bounds. Born on the 31st of October, 1620, he had just turned twenty-two when the King's forces came in collision with those of the Parliament in the skirmish at Brentford. Here in the little town, long ago swallowed up in the great city, he joined the King's army, but in three days, having come to the conclusion that his presence under the royal standard would bring little profit to the King, and might bring much loss to the house of Evelyn, he left the camp for Wotton, and engaged himself in the great occupation of gardening, which, together with literature, was to form the absorbing passion of his life.

Whilst his friends were fighting, he was buying marble tables at Padua; and, traveling with Waller, the poet, climbed over the Alps into France, and so came to Paris, where, in the year '47, he was married to the daughter of the British Ambassador, Sir Richard Browne, then a little lady of twelve summers. Coming home to England, he made his home at Sayes Court, where he at once commenced the making of those wonderful gardens, through whose famous holly hedges the Tzar Peter, learning the trade of a shipwright at Deptford creek, was one day to push his wheelbarrows, to the no slight indignation of his landlord, who had himself by this time removed to the more spacious glories of the great house at Wotton.

At Deptford Evelyn lived, while the Lord Protector was governing England, and sending out his armies to fight upon the Continent. It was in these days that he became acquainted with John Wilkins, the Warden of Wadham, and the more celebrated Richard Boyle. The three together evolved the idea of the famous Royal Society which exists in London even unto this day. When the restoration dawned, he came by his own, and found himself one of the figures in that curious court in which the King of England was wont to pass his time in feeding the ducks, in the morning, in the park, and in hunting moths round the supper table at night.

But, though Evelyn remained upon terms of friendship with the worldly Mr. Pepys, he soon grew tired of the profligacy and the extravagance of the court, with the result that Whitehall saw less and less of him, and the gardens of Sayes Court more and more. He con-

tinued, however, to visit the capital, and became a favorite of the Duke of York, who, in due course, succeeded his brother Charles as James II. James would have shown considerable favor to him, but he was alarmed by the King's Romanistic propaganda, which eventually brought about the revolution of '88. Though he had no sympathy with James, Evelyn was, however, far too good a Tory to acquiesce readily in the usurpation of William. As a consequence, he devoted his time in a greater degree than ever to his literary pursuits and to his garden at Deptford, until, on succeeding to the family property at Wotton, he let the Court first to the famous Admiral Benbow, and subsequently to the Tzar.

During all this time Evelyn was writing the diary which was eventually to be the chief cause of his fame: a diary just as unlike the intimate self-revelation of that of his friend Pepys as anything could be. James might be succeeded by Charles, and Charles by Cromwell, Cromwell by Charles, and Charles by James, James by William and Mary, and William by Anne, but still the placid stream of the diary held on with all the persistence of the Vicar of Bray. This is literally true, for, by a sort of poetic license the diary begins with the poet's birth, in the reign of James I., and concludes with some notes of the sermon he heard on Sunday, 3 February, 1706, in all eighty-six years. Think of what happened in England in those years, and you may gain some idea of what the diary means. It is the whole Stewart dynasty, as seen by an acute observer, with his prejudices singularly well under control. A great picture of a famous age.

Editorial Notes

THOSE interested parties who hoped and affirmed so cheerfully, some months ago, that the Volstead Enforcement Act would quickly become more honored in the breach than in the observance must be experiencing a rude awakening, just now. Only the other day, it was announced from Trenton, New Jersey, that the federal courts were abandoning the complex method of prosecuting first offenders under the act by indictment, and were resorting to the direct method of "prosecutions under criminal information." And now, out of the same city, comes this announcement by Judge John Rellstab: "If there is to be an organized attempt made to bring the Volstead Act into contempt, this court will accept the challenge, and will fill the jails, and build new ones to take care of the overflow." The temptation to remark, "That's the stuff!" is overwhelming.

THE past summer at Geneva, where the Assembly of the League of Nations will soon meet, has shown a remarkable number of congressional gatherings, particularly of a religious kind. August, in fact, established a record, for never have there been so many clerical luminaries from all over the world gathered in that city. Geneva may be said to "have caught the habit" from before Calvin's day, when Guillaume Farel, the little French reformer of the red beard and piercing eyes, the ready wit and voice of thunder, was boldly mounting every pulpit from which he had been banned, and Bernhardin Samson was selling indulgences at three-pence each. The reformers had organized a great theological disputation in the hall of the Couvent de la Rive. It lasted, without interruption, for nearly a month. Farel, of course, raised his stentorian voice for Protestantism. So did Bernard, Froment, and Viret. In the opposite camp were Pierre Caroli, a doctor of the Sorbonne, and Jean Chapuis, a Dominican of Geneva. The spectacle of a theological disputation, with grave town councilors present to keep the theologians in order, four secretaries to take down their arguments, and the debates dragging slowly along from almost one moon to another, is remarkable enough in all conscience. But it is the more impressive when one remembers that it constituted the first Geneva Conference, in a sense, and ended in a veritable stampede of citizens and theologians into the evangelical fold.

DURING the war, when the allied nations were forced through sheer necessity to forget their little differences and "pull together," it was found that the misunderstandings which had kept them apart in days gone by were largely due to biased history books. What might be described as "family squabbles" were dwelt upon at length, while cases of cooperation, or those in which a helping hand had been given by one nation to another, were nearly always omitted. This condition of things is shown clearly by the American author, Owen Wister, in a recent book in which he points out the large part which such history books have played in preventing the close uniting of the bonds between the English-speaking peoples. Other nations also are waking up to the necessity of teaching international history more accurately than in the past. The principal of the Japanese Language School in Seattle, Washington, recently returned to Tokyo to ask the Japanese educational authorities to revise Japanese textbooks used by Japanese children abroad, particularly in the United States, as he believed that such a step would help to remove possibilities of friction. Work of this sort, if rightly done, is all to the good.

WHILE leading Boston hotel proprietors are stiffly resisting official pressure toward a reduction in their food charges, men of the same class in New York are forsaking the Hotel Men's Association in order to be among the first to make hotel charges less exorbitant than of late. A significant thing about the New Yorkers' decision is that it runs directly counter to the advice of the hotel association's lawyer, who maintained that, "in view of existing conditions, no reduction in hotel food prices was conceivable." This situation recalls that saying of the days just before the war: "Nowadays the fellow who says a thing is impossible is interrupted by the announcement that somebody is doing it."

TAKE JONESCU, Rumanian Minister of Foreign Affairs, would like to extend the little entente so as to include Greece, Jugo-Slavia, Poland, and Tzecho-Slovakia, and foresees the time when "Bulgaria and Hungary may come in if they like." Is it a little entente or a little league of nations that Mr. Take Jonescu has in view?